



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCE

(Vol. XIIIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1862.

(No. 635.)

EASTON—(Maryland:) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

From the New-York Evening Post.  
JEFFERSON & CALLENDER.  
NO. IV.

The American Citizen affects to consider it conceivable how any one can imagine that Mr. Jefferson paid Calender for writing against the late administration, and warning with his subject, he affirms that "Malignity made the declaration in the hope that folly and ignorance would accredit it." When the statement of truth shall become evidence of "malignity," and when the belief of what is incontrovertibly proved shall betoken "folly and ignorance," then, and not till then, the observation may have some force. But these Democratic editors have such an unconquerable aversion to every thing like truth, that whenever they encounter it they seem to feel a sensation of strong horror, and instantly assail it with every species of abuse. The Citizen proceeds—

"But what is the fact from which the inference is drawn that Mr. Jefferson paid Calender? Simply this, that Calender, after he had written and printed, nay partially published the 'Prospect,' received from Mr. Jefferson fifty dollars! Yet, although it is admitted that the 'Prospect' was printed anterior to its being seen by Mr. Jefferson, and before he sent Calender the fifty dollars, they have the folly and temerity to assert that the money was given to him for writing the work! Never was so gross an inconsistency attempted to be palmed upon the public."

It is much to be wondered at indeed, if a large share of "folly and ignorance" is not essentially necessary to "accredit" such stuff as this. The Citizen gives daily new proofs of his advancement in science; he has of late personified Marquis Tullius Cicero, quoted Julius Caesar, and we presume it will not be long before he will imagine himself no other than John Locke. The sample of logical acuteness here exhibited is of so striking an appearance that we shall be accused if it detains us a little longer. The money was not given for writing, because it was given after the writing was done. Sylogistically thus—Money given for doing an act must necessarily be given before the act is done or after Mr. Jefferson gave the money after the act was done, therefore he did not give it before, consequently to say he gave the money for doing the act is a malignant lie, which nothing but folly & ignorance could credit.

Giles Jolt, as sleeping in his cart he lay some waggish pilfers stole his team away.

Giles wakes and rubs his eyes—  
"What's here dickens! what? Why, how's this? Am I Giles or am I not?"

If Giles, I've lost my wren; if not my smart, If not, why then I swear I've found a cart.

O rare Citizen! and able editor! but did it not occur to thy sagacious and reflecting mind, that if the money was not paid beforehand for writing a work, but after the specimen sheets were examined, it is only adding to the force of the charge? Had Mr. Jefferson given Calender fifty dollars to write the history of the administration of Washington and Adams, and we had heard nothing further of it, there might have been an opening to say he had been disappointed and deceived in

his expectations. But taking the fact to be as it lies before us, that the first fifty dollars were given on a perusal of the specimen sheets of the first volume, and of course, while they were open to correction, and the second fifty after the first part of the second volume was put to press, it is impossible to frame a stronger case. The citizen wants the sagacity to perceive that he is only labouring to place his principal on the very worst ground imaginable. According to him then, it was after Mr. Jefferson had perused the slanderous sheets, and for aught we know, after altering them to his own taste, (for it seems from Calender's last paper he did aid him) it was after being completely possessed of their contents that he returned them to Calender, with a "complimentary letter" accompanied by fifty dollars as more unequivocal evidence of his entire approbation.

If Mr. Jefferson did not approve of the work, he should without hesitation have thrown from him the slanderous sheets, upbraided Calender for his presumption and driven him from his presence forever. This would have bespoken a virtuous & magnanimous soul. But alas! it was a height of virtue to which Mr. Jefferson could not tower, a degree of elevation far beyond his reach. No—without anxious satisfaction he could hang over the slander directed against the fame of Washington—with a ghastly smile of malicious joy he could dwell on the calumny of Adams—with the broad, uncontrollable, hysseric laugh of heartless malignity he could chuckle at the deadly thrust against Hamilton—till the "infuriated man" swelling elate with anticipated victory over virtue, talents and patriotism.

[To be continued.]

#### GENERAL MORGAN.

WILCHESTER, (Vt.) JULY 21.  
The following is the concluding address, or biographic remarks, of Mr. Hill's sermon upon the death of gen. DANIEL MORGAN:

We have now, my brethren, been considering death in a general point of view, or as it concerns us alike.

It may not be amiss for us, at present, to exercise a few thoughts upon the particular instance of death now before us. The present case confirms the truth of the text, that "it is appointed unto all men once to die." He that could expose himself time after time on the ensanguined plain, amidst the roar of the cannon and the clash of arms—where the death-bearing bullets flew like hail-stones, and came off unhurt—he, whose iron constitution, & the firm texture of whose body, enabled him to survive the deadly wound inflicted by the sure aim of a savage marksman, must at last yield to nature's stern decree.

But my fellow-citizens, can we contentedly resign this ancient patriot & hero to the tomb in silence, without testifying our gratitude for the favours he contributed so largely to procure for us, and declaring our opinion of his worth as a public character?

The imposing occasion compels me to depart from my usual silence respect-

This refers to a wound he once received from an Indian. The bullet entered the back of his neck about midway, and came out at his left cheek, having knocked out all his jaw teeth on that side.

ing the dead, and gratitude constrains me to eulogize him whom I esteem so much our benefactor.

As to his private character, I presume it would be needless for me to say much before an audience who were generally much better acquainted with him than myself; and this we have but little to do, if, from an almost total neglect of education in his youth and his being in that critical season in life exposed to much loose company, he had contracted some habits and vices which were not to be overcome but with great difficulty, these should be touched but lightly, especially as we hope he was in his last days brought to see the impropriety and folly of these things and sincerely repent of the same. Notwithstanding, it is but justice to declare, that he was the affectionate husband, the tender and indulgent parent, the humane master, the steady friend, and one whose heart could not withstand the face of distress or the tale of woe, but constrained him to grant assistance when needed.

But that for which nature chiefly formed him was the PATRIOT and the SOLDIER. When we consider the obscurity from which he arose; the honour and the power to which he ascended; the great services which he has rendered his country—we may say he has done more than equals.

The predominant passion of his heart appears to have been the love of his country. This, together with the vivacity of his nature, caused him to rise to the standard of his country, and how well he acquitted himself in that history say. In the most gloomy and gloomy stages of our contest with Britain, his attachment was unshaken. Admitting that he was not indebted to the advantage of riches and influence, this will serve only to show more conspicuously his attachment to the public good. It is well known that he began low in the world, and in this state he was still, in some measure, when taken prisoner at Quebec. At that time the American cause was at a low ebb, and but a gloomy prospect presented itself to us. It was in such a state, while in close confinement, he spurned with indignation the rank and emolument of a colonel's commission for life in the British army, though he was then but an American captain. You may see his unusual firmness and attachment to his country highly commended by general Washington in his letters to congress after his exchange, and urged as a motive why he should be promoted to a colonel's commission in the American army.

The brave and intrepid, and I am sorry to add, infamous Arnold, was not as inaccessible when placed in circumstances infinitely more eligible than the prison of Quebec. Whenever his country called, our deceased friend was at hand; against her interest no office of honour or emolument had charms; when she was threatened; no danger could intimidate and even while he retained any recollection, the welfare of his country was his topic, and appeared to absorb his whole soul.

But as a soldier he has rendered his country the most essential services. To retrace his different adventures, escapes and achievements, would be to recount almost all the memorable transactions that took place from Quebec. After the unfortunate Arnold had fallen, although there were other officers superior in rank to him, they all

shrunk back, and constrained him to conduct the enterprise. By performing prodigies of valor, and heroism, he forced his way into the heart of the town, where he expected to meet the brave Montgomery; but fortune declared against the arduous attempt, and he, with his brave comrades, were in their turn, made prisoners, after defending themselves to the last extremity.

At Saratoga he acquired laurels for his command in chief. He was the acting officer in the first day's action; and in the second, he acted as first in concert with Arnold. But when he again fell, the command devolved upon Colonel Morgan. It is a little mysterious that there is no credit given him for those exploits in the American History of the revolution, while in some of the British accounts, his name is mentioned with great honour and applause. I am still in hopes that this business will be inquired into by some future historians, and justice done to his memory.

It is certain we owe the capture of Burgoyne's army more to his exertions, watchfulness and bravery, than to any other man.

Who remembers not the memorable action of the Cowpens. We have just heard that his actions chiefly contributed to brighten our prospects from the north. Now when America was all but in despair, our spirits dejected and our nerves paralyzed, we hear him thundering from the south, and giving the first shock to the ravages of British influence in that quarter. Had not this event taken place at that time, I cannot certainly say what might have been the consequence. But it flew from south to north like a shock of electricity, revived our languid hopes and strengthened our sinews anew for the contest. Vast crowds came flocking to his standard, to assist in his prisoners, encumbered retreat.

But I must check myself. As a soldier he appeared to unite what is seldom found in contact—caution with intrepidity; an entire self-possession, with an impetuous ardor and flow of spirits. He was certainly a child of fortune; but his successes are not attributable only to a fortunate concurrence of circumstances. There was a wisdom and sagacity discoverable in all his plans and operations, which evinced the strong and energetic mind that knew how to avail itself of every advantage of situation and time, and bar accident and surprise.

In camp he was ever vigilant and attentive; he made it a point to be in every place in person, and see that every thing was done in season. He was tender of and attentive to all his men, and did what was in his power to render them comfortable—he was foremost in fatigue, and never failed to stimulate by examples; he was a strict and exact disciplinarian, and had the happy talent of effecting this without severity. In the field of action he was cool and self-possessed, but his eye would appear to be in every place, & dart along his ranks, with a penetrating

Immediately after the affair of Saratoga, an unhappy difference took place between Gen. Gates and Col. Morgan, hence we may account for the silence observable in Gates's official letters, respecting Morgan; and from those letters, Dr. Ramsay compiled his history of the capture of Burgoyne. See Gordon's account and others.



tration and keenest peculiar to him - self; and in the attack he had the impetuosity of a reckless torrent; In fact, he was the competent soldier. I think we may venture to assert that he has not left another behind him to whom we are so much indebted for our independence and liberty.

While we then sit each under his own vine and fig-tree, and none to make us afraid. Whilst the liberty he has contributed so largely to procure for us, guides our paths through life, gladdens every scene, and make your fun himself to shine with new lustre, the name of Morgan shall be precious to our hearts. Posterity itself shall know the name; and knowing it, learn to imitate thy PATRIOTISM & BRAVERY. Beloved PATRIOT & BR- 20, we bid you farewell.

### Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, July 26.

The Algerine corsairs have committed some considerable piracies in the Mediterranean.

A letter from Naples, dated the 24 July, states, that in the course of six weeks they have taken 5 Neapolitan vessels, 2 Spanish, 1 English, 1 Genoese, a Portuguese frigate & 2 French frigates. The British Consul had made strong representations on the detention of English ships; but according to the latest intelligence, the Regency had not released her.

At length hostilities have commenced between the Emperor of Morocco & the United States, and the following public Notice of this event has been officially given to the Commanders of American vessels by the Consul of the United States resident at Paris:—

Paris July 18.

Sir,

Letters which I have just received from Commodore Morris, who commands the Squadron of the United States in the Mediterranean, and our Consul at Gibraltar, Mr. Gavino, announce the disagreeable intelligence of the arrival in that port of Mr. Simpson from Tangiers. The Emperor of Morocco obliged him to depart with precipitation, and at the same time ordered all his vessels to be armed against the American commerce.

I beg you would without delay inform our commercial agents in the different ports of France of this event, requesting them to dispatch copies of this letter by the first vessels that sail to the United States, or the West-Indies, and directing the Captains of these vessels to publish in the port where they arrive.

Commodore Morris recommends to all American vessels destined for the Mediterranean to repair to Cadiz, a rendezvous where they will find a convoy charged with protecting them on their entrance into the Straits, I am, &c.

(Signed) "Rob. Livingston."

"F. Shipwell, Esq."

Commercial Agent of the United States.

Mr. Erving, the American Consul in London has made similar communications to the Commanders of American vessels in this country.

August 9.

BUONAPARTE.

The Moniteur of the 4th instant, which we received on Saturday, contains the official report on the register, and the decrees of the senate, appointing Buonaparte consul for life. The exact numbers which voted on this question are stated to be 3,577,459; of these 3,568,885 voted in favor of the consulship for life; the dissenting voices, therefore, amounted to 8,574. The decree of the senate contains the following dispositions:—

1. The French people nominates, and the senate proclaims, Napoleon Buonaparte first consul for life.

2. A statue of Peace, holding in one hand the laurel of victory, and in the other the decree of the senate, shall attest to posterity the gratitude of the nation.

3. The senate shall carry to the consul the expression of confidence, love, and admiration of the French people.

In pursuance of the latter resolution the senate waited upon Buonaparte on the 4th, at the moment when he

was engaged in giving audience to the foreign ambassadors; and citizen Barthélemy, lately appointed president of the senate, addressed him in a speech full of sentiments of gratitude and admiration; to this Buonaparte made an appropriate answer; which, as is usual in such cases, was a proper echo to the address. It is such as might be expected from a man who worshipped Mahomet at Cairo and the holy virgin at Rome. It is completely suited to the style in which he is addressed. Duty and devotion oblige him to accept the office, he cannot therefore decline it.

"Satisfied (says he) that I am called, by the order of HIM from whom every thing flows, to bring back to the earth justice, order, and tranquillity, I shall bear my last hour strike without regret, and without inquietude about the opinion of future generations!"

This important event is, by an order from the minister of the interior, to be solemnly proclaimed throughout the whole French republic, on the 15th of the present month, which is stated to be the anniversary of the first consul's nativity.

Great preparations are making for a splendid fête, which it is supposed will take place on account of the proclamation of the consul for life. With respect to the right of naming a successor, the debates in the council of state ran high, when Buonaparte presided, and said with great mildness: "Citizens, I know to the will of the council; but the privilege of nominating a successor is one of those which most tends to the tranquillity of the state, by preserving justice."

All I should desire in a such case is, the not being compelled to publish my choice—every one would then be disposed to promote the public welfare, as the factious could make no party. There is not one amongst you, citizens councillors, who might not with propriety, suppose yourselves my choice, and of course, that in aiming at the general prosperity, you might ultimately enjoy personally every thing that would be great and glorious. These were nearly his words.

The proclamation of the consul for life, has given birth to several severe and abusive pamphlets, which, however, the police has instantly stifled.

[Paris Letter.]

### American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10.

Good News.—By the Spanish schooner Santa Rosaal Lima, arrived from Havana, we learn, that there was every prospect of that port being speedily opened to American vessels loaded with stock and lumber.—Our informant says that when he failed, this question was before the government of that place, brought forward in consequence of a petition from the inhabitants, praying the admission of those articles, as lumber was every scarce.

FRANCE.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Arrêtés of the 9th Messidor (20th June) year 10, establishing an Entrepot at Marseilles.

The Consuls of the Republic, on the Report of the Minister of the Interior, the Council of State having been heard—decree:

Art. I. There shall be an entrepot for foreign merchandise, in the port of Marseilles.

II. The entrepot shall be seal, 1st for all kinds of goods and merchandise, the entry of which is or shall be prohibited, as also for as such are or shall be subject to the certificate of origin, 2d, For the following articles, all kinds of manufactured merchandise, (soap included under this denomination) leaf tobacco, salt fish, wines, brandy, oil, sugar, coffee, indigo, cocoa, and all kinds of foreign colonial productions.

Magazines shall be provided, to be locked with two keys, one of which shall remain with the administrator of the customs.

III. Merchants who shall present Soap for foreign exportation, and who shall have proved the payment of duties on Oil imported in the course of the year, shall be reimbursed three

fourths of such duties, in proportion to the quantity of oil used in the fabrication of Soap for exportation.

IV. The Entrepot shall be fictitious, as respects the demand of merchants for all goods and merchandise, the entry of which is permitted, and which are not designated by article II.

V. The goods and merchandise designed for entrepot, whether real or fictitious, shall, after verification, be entered in two registers, kept for the especial purpose, by the receiver of the customs.

The consignees shall deposit in the hands of the Receiver a bond with a valuable consideration for re-exporting within the year, the goods and merchandise entered as fictitious entrepot or pay the duties thereof.

VI. The duration of the real entrepot shall not exceed the term of two years. The goods and merchandise, the entry of which is prohibited, shall be re-exported within this term, goods and merchandise permitted, shall be subject to the same condition or pay duties.

VII. Ships arriving at Marseilles laden in whole or in part with prohibited goods and merchandise, shall only approach that part of the port which shall be indicated by the Director of the customs, and where the discharging shall be made. Prohibited goods and merchandise which shall be withdrawn from the entrepot for re-exportation, shall be embarked at the same place, and the vessels, on board which they shall be laden, shall not leave such place unless to set sail.

VIII. The laws and regulations relative to the customs, shall continue to be executed at the port of Marseilles, in every particular, not contrary to the dispositions of the present arrêtés.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

By the First Consul,

Secretary of the State, (Signed)

H. B. MARSE.

FRANEFORT, (K.) Sept. 16.

Just as our paper was going to press, we were informed that a gentleman had arrived in town from Orleans, which place he left on the 1st of August. He saw several French officers at that place, who, it was generally reported, were sent by their government for the purpose of taking possession of Louisiana. Sixteen sail of French merchantmen were below, and their arrival at the city was hourly expected; but whether they had any troops on board, we have not yet learnt. The Spanish residents at Orleans are much dissatisfied with the expected change in matters.

### FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale, on liberal and advantageous terms, his farm (near Easton) now in the occupation of Mr. John Clayland. From the healthy and good situation, and numerous advantages attending this Farm, its worthy the notice of the Industrious Farmer. The Land will be laid down, and a plat ready in a short time for the inspection of those who wish to purchase.

The lot of ground purchased of John Edmondson, Esq., containing five and half acres, in the vicinity of this town, is likewise offered For Sale. The House and Counting Room at present occupied by the subscriber, is offer for Rent, commencing 1st of January, 1803.

All those indebted to the subscriber are most earnestly solicited to close their accounts as speedily as possible.

SAMUEL NICOLS.

Easton, October 5, 1802. '38 1/2.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend petitioning the next General Assembly of Maryland for an Act to absolve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM JONES.

Chester-Town, September 10, 1802. '38.

BLANKS

Of all kinds Printed at this Office with neatness, accuracy & dispatch

### Valuable Lands For Sale.

The subscriber offers for Sale the following very valuable Lands on which a liberal credit, and an indispensible title will be given: viz.

PART of a Tract of Land called

Hawkins's Pharfalia, containing 600 acres, more or less, lying in Tully's Neck, Queen Ann's County, about 10 miles from Centreville, on the main road leading from Choptank Bridge, 3 miles from Ruthborough, and 2 from the Nine Bridges. This land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, Indian corn, &c. is divided into three fields of about 120 acres each, on which are a good dwelling House, two Barns, and other convenient buildings. The wood land is excellent, abounding in oak and hickory. The Tenant Mr. Isaac Baggs will show this farm to any person desirous of viewing it.

Also part of a Tract of Land called Dawson's Neck, containing about 144 acres, lying in Queen Ann's County, within 3 1/2 miles from Tuckahoe Bridge, on the main road leading to the Nine Bridges, and 7 miles of Centreville. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn. Mr. Philip Porter, the tenant will show this farm to any person who may wish to view it.

Also part of a Tract of Land called Neworth, containing about 200 acres, lying within little more than a mile of Easton. This farm has a fine rich bottom, 25 or 30 acres of which might at very little expense be converted into a most excellent meadow, and from its vicinity to Easton, must be very valuable. The tenant Mr. John Arrandale or the subscriber will show this farm to any person who may wish to view it.

If the above Lands are not disposed of at private sale, the two Farms lying in Queen Ann's County will be offered at Public Sale, at Mr. Wooten's Tavern, Ruthborough, on Thursday the 9th December next, and the Farm near Easton on the Tuesday following, the 14th December. The terms of sale will be one fourth cash, and the remaining 3 fourths in three annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale. In the mean time the subscriber will treat with any person desirous of purchasing the above Land at private sale.

JOSEPH HARRIS,

Attorney in Law for the Trustees of the late

C. Cookbanks.

Easton, October 5, 1802.

### NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all my Creditors, that I mean to apply to the next general assembly for an Act of Insolvency to release me from Debts which I am unable to pay.

RICHARD BESSWIKES.

Sept. 27, 1802. 6w.—'38.

### NOTICE.

ALL those persons who have yet neglected to pay off their fees for the present year, are notified, that unless they make immediate payment, the subscriber will be under the necessity of using compulsory measures, however disagreeable they may be to their Humble Servant.

H. SHERWOOD,

of Huntingdon, Sheriff.

Sept. 24, 1802.

37

### Fifty Dollars Reward.

Run away from the subscriber last Spring, a Mulatto Slave, named BILL TERRY—he is thin faced, a likely fellow, speaks slow and smooth, has an old scar on one side of his upper lip—he is about five feet seven or eight inches high, and about 27 or 28 years of age; he can do something at the black smiths work, is a good farmer, also understands wagoning and carting well. He was raised in this county by Mr. Edward Ridgely, deceased, and after his death owned by James Edwards of Baltimore, who sold him to Mr. Cromwell near Roffler Town, from whom I bought him. When he went off he wore a short blue coat, a pair of pantaloons and short white jacket, also a watch, a bushy head of hair. Any person who will secure him to that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

DANIEL DEADY.

Baltimore, 15th Sept. 1802.



THE HERALD.

B A S T O N ,  
TUESDAY MORNING, October 5.

The Democrats still continue to harp upon the arbitrary acts of the Federal party, without remembering that it was their own violence that called for, and occasioned those measures. What gave rise to the Alien and Sedition laws, but the dangerous excesses and insurrections of our Jacobins? For what purpose was an army and navy established, but far to guard us against the attacks of the French, whom the Jacobins justified and applauded, and who, as Talleyrand declares to our ministers, could count upon their friends in this country?

U. G.

From the Palladium.

"Red Jacket" very pertinently puts this query: "The President of the United States, is called a great man, possessing great power, he may do what he pleases, he may turn men out of office, men who held their offices long before he held his. If he can do these things can he not control the laws of a State?" Is it true Mr. Jefferson possesses great power. He can pardon criminals, guilty of forgery, as he did Broome; he can stop prosecutions for libels against Senate as he did two against Doane; he can appoint a foreigner who had been concerned in an insurrection against the Government, Secretary of the Treasury, as he did Mr. Gallatin; he can give 24 thousand dollars to a nation, that plundered us of millions, as he did in the Hercules; he can secretly read, correct, and help fill up libels upon Washington and Adams, whom he had spoken of publicly with respect and veneration, as he did in the business of the "Prospect before Us;" he can take two hundred dollars, from the treasury of the U. States to pay the libeller, as he did Gallatin; he can what can't he do? If Red Jacket had known these things he would have thought him possessed of much greater power, and would have had no doubt but that he could control the laws of a State.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Federal city, to his friend in York-town, Pennsylvania, dated August 25, 1802.

"What, my friend, will your Democrats say now, or what new excuse will they invent for their daring Gallatin, having sold all the bank stock the United States had in the national bank, amounting to upwards of 2,300 shares, to Messrs. Baring & Co. of London.

"This injudicious act is said to be done to raise money, and at the same time destroy to rich a source as that of the duty on Whiskey, Carriages, Loaf-sugar, Snuff, &c. This duty surely did not operate against the poor man, nor take from 'the mouth of labour,' one crumb of bread. How unflinching is a Democracy now-a-days. Recollect they continue heavy duties upon Salt, Brown Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, &c. articles absolutely necessary for the support of the poor."

THE revolutionary services of Mr. JEFFERSON have often been the theme of the most unqualified praise, and for the evidence of his merits we are referred to his writings and public conduct. The writings of Mr. JEFFERSON, upon civil and religious freedom, are pretty well known, his conduct in time of danger and peril has been often hinted at, but is not so generally known. In seasons of tranquility a man may write essays upon popular subjects, which tho' neither wise nor just, may procure a temporary popularity. But when the philosopher quits his calculations, his speculations and his theatrical ploughs, and assumes the guidance of a state, we test his patriotism by his readiness to hazard his personal liberty for the defence of those rights of which he has voluntarily become the guardian.

"We are told in a public address by Mr. CHARLES SYMMES, of Virginia, who must have been well acquainted with the circumstances, that Mr. JEFFERSON, when Governor of Virginia,

abandoned the trust with which he was charged, at the moment of an invasion by the enemy, by which great confusion, loss and distress occurred to the State in the destruction of public records & vouchers for general expenditures."

"Mr. LAWRENCE POWELL, of Virginia, also states, in his public address, that when 'TALLERON,' with a few light horse pursued the assembly to Charlottesville, Mr. JEFFERSON discovered such a want of firmness as shewed he was not fit to fill the first executive office, for instead of using his talents in directing the necessary operations of defence, he quitted his government by resigning his office, thus too at a time that tried men's souls, at a time when the efforts of America stood in doubtful balance, and required the exertions of all. The Governor of Pennsylvania, during the invasion of the State by a small British force, instead of defending the Commonwealth at that alarming juncture, voluntarily and suddenly surrendered his office, and at that crisis his country was required to choose another Governor!"

"Again, when the peace and tranquillity of the United States were in extraordinary peril, when it required the exertions and talents of the wisest and bravest Statesmen to keep the federal ship from foundering on the rocks with which she was encompassed, he, when his aid was most essential, abandoned the helm; and with his wanted caution sneaked away to a snug retreat, leaving others to buffet with the storm, and if they were cast away, to bar all the obloquy and disgrace which would follow."

"How different was the conduct of the spirited and truly patriotic, HAMMILLTON? he wished to retire as much as the philosopher of Monticello; He had a large family, and his little fortune was fast melting away in the expensive metropolis, but with a Roman's spirit he declared, 'that much as he wished for retirement; yet he would remain at his post as long as there was any danger of his country being involved in war.' How different the conduct of the great WASHINGTON? He tells us that he had resolved to retire before the last election (1792) but the then perplexed and critical situation of his country forbade such a step. How different was even JEFFERSON himself when called upon to act in times of peril? In his Notes, page 135, in reproaching the proposition made in the Virginia assembly, to appoint a Dictator, he exclaims, 'Was this moved on a supposed right, in the moment of abandoning their posts in a moment of distress? Our laws forbid the abandonment of our posts even on ordinary occasions.'"

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman on board the schooner Enterprise, to his parents in New Hampshire, dated Cadix, July 16, 1802.

"All our frigates are employed in conveying vessels up and down the Straights; but notwithstanding their extreme vigilance, our savage enemy have taken a brig belonging to Philadelphia."

"In May we had an engagement with a Tripolitan gunboat of 60 men and a gun; it being calm, she got away from us, and the next day we saw her in the harbor of Tunis. We have been both Tripoli; and fired at the shipping in the harbor—twelve gunboats were sent out to engage us, but we drove them all back. The Constellation was engaged by two Algerine gunboats, both of which were sunk."

"The Emperor of Morocco has declared war against America, and sent away our Consul; in consequence of this declaration, we are ordered to cruise in the Gut of Gibraltar."

"The Algerines have taken a 44 gun frigate from the Portuguese. The victorious vessel was the Crescent, a present from America. Thus, you see, how fortunate vessels are built in America, even if they are manned with Turks."

"There are now lying in this harbor, 50 transports, full of French troops, bound to St. Domingo."

As a consolation to *us*, we state the following fact:—A farmer of the department of Morbihan in France, died a few days ago, at the very advanced age of 94.—He boasted, some

days before his death, of having, in the course of his life, drank 1300 barrels of cyder, 260 hoghead of wine, and 60 pipes of brandy, real Nantz. He was married three times, had several children by each of his wives; and the day previous to his death, he was at a wedding of the grand-daughter of one the girls he had by his first wife.

[London paper.]

On the 8th of May, in digging a new well, near the upper end of the Parwater at Danzig, a ship was found buried in the ground, at the depth of about 20 feet. She measured from stem to stern, in the inside 24 feet, and in breadth nearly 20 feet, and was loaded with stones, marked H. K. No. 10 to 12, some apparently intended for foundation of stores, others finely polished and flat, supposed to be head stones for graves. A box of tobacco pipes was also found, all whole, with heads about the size of a thimble, and stalks from four to six inches in length. The ship was built of oak, her plank about 20 inches broad, full of tree nails, and no iron about her except her rudder bands. A boat was found near, fallen to pieces. Many human bones were found in the hull, both fore and aft; and it is supposed that the vessel had been lost in some convulsion of nature, before the foundation of that city, upwards of 500 years ago, as the place had long been built over.

[London paper.]

HAMBURG, July 20.

The Ottoman Empire is falling under on all sides with more rapidity than could have been presumed. The Sultan has no children, shut up in the Seraglio; he only goes out to the Mosque every Friday. The military hopes conceived of him in his youth and which occasioned his being proclaimed with enthusiasm by the Janissaries, have vanished. The Sultan Valide has long appeared to have some influence; and at Constantinople as in France, Naples, and in many other places, the influence of women has produced great misery.

WASHINGTON, September 29.

By AUTHORITY.  
Certified Copies of the Convention between the States of America and the United States of America, which was signed on the 8th day of January last, were delivered and exchanged by Mr. King and Lord Hawkebury, at London, on the 15th day of July last.

Notice.

Will be exposed to sale on the 20th of October, by order of the Orphans Court, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, all the household and kitchen furniture, horses, hogs, & farming utensils, the property of the late Rev. John Bowie. A credit of three months will be given on all articles exceeding £5 the purchaser giving note with approved security previous to the delivery of the articles; cash will be required for all articles under the stipulated sum.

JAMES BOWIE Adm'r.

October 5, 1802.

In pursuance of an order, of the Orphans Court, of Worcester County in the State of Maryland, I hereby give notice to all persons having Claims against Layfield Collis, late of said County, deceased, to appear at the Trapp, in said County, with their said Claims, on the 22nd day of October next, in order to recd. their proportion of said Estate.

Given under my hand this 18th day of September, Anno Domini 1802.

THOMAS N. WILLIAMS,

Adm'r.

—3w.—36.

EASTON RACES.

On Wednesday the 2d of November next, will be Run for over a Handicap Course near this place, the Eastern Shore of Maryland Jockey Club Purse of 250 Dollars; the second day a Colts Purse of 150 Dollars; the third day a Town Purse, the sum not yet ascertained. Free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, carrying weight as subject to the direction of the Club.

For order of the President,

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,

Secretary.

Sept. 22d, 1802.

FOR SALE.

At Public Vendue,

On Wednesday the 27th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, (at the farm commonly called *Thomas's*.)

A NUMBER of Horses, among which is a valuable Stud, two Mules, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; also farming Utensils, and some Household Furniture; all of which were the property of the late Mrs. Rebecca Goldsborough, deceased. Cash will be required for all sums under five pounds; and for all sums exceeding five pounds a credit of nine months will be given, upon the purchaser giving bond with security to be approved of by the subscriber.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, Ex'r of Rebecca Goldsborough, deceased.

Pleasant Valley, }

Sept. 22d, 1802. }

—3w.—37.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday the nineteenth day of October next, will be sold in the highest market at the late dwelling house of Col. Robert Haxton, of Dorchester county, the

HOUSEHOLD and Kitchen Furniture, a valuable Stock of Horses, Farming Utensils, a large Chaise, Carpenter's and Joiner's Tools, white lead in kegs, paints and oil, window glass 8 by 10, locks, hinges, China plates, flag stones, and many other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of four months will be given on all sums above ten dollars; the purchaser to give bond, bill of note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

The sale to begin at 10 o'clock and continue from day to day until all the property intended for sale at that time is disposed of.

J. E. GIST, Esq'r.

24th Sept. 1802.

—3w.—37.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the Legislature of Maryland at the next session, for a divorce from his wife Sally Treacy.

HAMMOND VASEY,

Worcester county,

22d Sept. 1802.

—3w.—37.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of the said county in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Nathaniel Manning, late of the said county, deceased; and persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 10th of March next, to receive their distribution of assets in the hands of the subscriber, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

JOSEPH ENNALS.

Sept. 23, 1802.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Leslie Townsend, late of Worcester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of Sept. 1802.

ELIZABETH TOWNSEND, Ad'r.

Subscribers to the Anti-Slavery Cause, who reside in the vicinity of Baltimore, are informed that their Accounts are left for settlement at the Herald Office.

Those who are indebted to the Editor of the Herald are solicited to favor him with their attention 19 per cent.



## Notice.

**THIS** is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the Orphans court of the said county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non, with copy Will annexed, on the Personal Estate of John Manning, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of May, 1802.

THOMAS MANNING.  
6m. '19.

## Notice.

By Order of the Orphans court of Somerset county.

**THIS** is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Elgate Hitch, late of Somerset county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of May, Eighteen Hundred and Two.

MARY HITCH.  
6m. '19. Administratrix.

## EASTON ACADEMY.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the respective Departments in this Institution are again filled with suitable Professors; and that the several Schools will be opened on Monday the 13th day of September, when the present vacation will expire.

The reverend Francis Barclay hath been appointed Principal in the Institution and Professor of the Languages: Mr. Charles Emory hath been appointed Vice-Principal therein and Professor of Mathematics, Geography and History:

And Mr. Edward Markland hath been continued Professor of the English Language, Writing and Arithmetic.

The Learning, Qualifications, and Character of the different Professors entitle them to the greatest share of public Respect; and the Parents and Guardians of the neighboring Children may be assured that the utmost attention shall be given to the Morals and Education of the Scholars who may be placed in the Seminary.

By order of the Board,  
NS. HAMMOND, Sec'y.  
Easton, 30th Aug 1802. 6w33

## MARYLAND.

**ALL** persons interested are hereby notified that we intend to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland to enact a Law for the purpose of enabling us to erect and make a public Road of our private Road granted unto us by Dorchester County Court, beginning at a marked Post standing on Chickme, comico Road running a cross the neighbourhood to Nanticoke River-side.

BENJAMIN CRAFT.  
WILLIAM CRAFT.  
SAMUEL PHILIPS.  
HUGH CRAFT.

Dorchester County, Aug. 20, 1802.  
2mo

## Advertisement.

**TO** be rented for the ensuing year, and possession given the first day of October next, the house, now occupied by Mr. John C. Stewart, as a Tavern, with stables, and all other necessary buildings, in situation for any kind of business is equal to any in the place. For terms apply to

THOMAS STEWART,  
Cambridge, August, 1802.

**THE** subscriber intends to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for a Release from his Debts.

FRANCIS ROSSE.  
Sept. 2, 1802.

## Valuable Medicines,

### FOR SALE

By Dr. John Stevens, Junr. Easton, Ferguson and Reed, Cambridge, and James Clayland, Centerville.

The Public are respectfully informed that LEE & CO. and the Agents of their appointment, will in future keep constant supply of the following MEDICINES, which are in high esteem, and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the Drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store.

### HAMILTON'S

Essence & Extract of Mustard;

A safe and effectual remedy for

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the Face and Neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external and internal use.

The Pills operate mildly by urine, and by insensible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humors; they are highly cordial to the stomach, create appetite, aid digestion, remove fling pains, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful assistant to the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, and Palsy—and by its peculiar penetrating and diffusing quality, remove the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. Swelled faces, head ache, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medicine should be prescribed with equal success in such a variety of cases; but this surprise will cease when it is recollected that all those complaints result from the same cause—a stoppage in the circulation of the lymph or obstructions in the lymphatic vessels.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe County, (Virginia.)

### GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparation you call Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful, you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

**JOHN HOVER**, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife, Mary Hover, was so severely afflicted with violent Rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, & every probable remedy attempted, when seeing several copies of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of Health and strength.

JOHN HOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, esq. one of the Justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

"An Ounce of Prevention is worth a Pound of Cure."

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers,

### IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.  
The operation of these Pills is perfect—

ly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—fickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

### HAHN'S

### TRUE AND GENUINE

German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

### GENUINE

Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammation, redness, scurf, itches, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural insensible perspiration, which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

### THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

#### FOR THE

Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious lime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

### HAHN'S

Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eye, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, deflexions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eye, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles, &c. fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe inflammation.

### THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

#### FOR THE

Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredients whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attend the exhibition of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended (particularly to the Ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color and delicate softness to the lips.

### INFALLIBLE

Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of Agues, Remittent & Intermittent Fevers.

### Intermittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured by these drops, after the bark & every other medicine has proved ineffectual; & not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, & numbers not half a bottle.

### VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a fresh supply has now been received of

### THE PATENT

Indian Vegetable Specific,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrates its efficacy in expelling the venereal poison, however deeply rooted in the constitution, & in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, no operation is so gentle that it is given to venereal patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, & performs a cure without disturbing the system, or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time and least inconvenience possible.

Church's Cough Drops.

Gowland's Lotion;

Anderson's Pills.

Hooper's Pills, &c. &c.

June 12, 1802. 1f—21.

## Notice.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the next General Assembly of Maryland, to relieve me from Debts, which from a variety of misfortunes I am unable to pay.

EDWARD HALL.

Queen-Ann's County }  
19th of August, 1802. } 2w—33

## NOTICE.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that I mean to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for the benefit of an act of Insolvency.

ROBERT ROLLE.

September 16th 1802 }  
Dorset County. } w—36

## NOTICE.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscribers intend to petition the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass an act to empower some suitable person to sell the Real Property of Doctor BENJAMIN HAY, late of Somerset county, deceased; as they are of opinion that such sale would be greatly to the advantage of the heirs.

MARTIN L. HAYNIE.

THOMAS BAYLY.

Somerset county, Sept. 4, 1802.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

**THE** subscriber from a number of unforeseen accidents, is obliged to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to relieve him from Debts, he is unable to pay; and in confinement for.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Princess Anne Eastern Shore }  
of Maryland, Sept. 19th, 1802 } —37

## Notice.

**ALL** persons concerned are hereby notified that I intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland for an Act of Insolvency.

DAVID SHIPPEY.

Dorchester County, Aug. 30, 1802.





# EASTERN SHORE

# INTELLIGENCER,

(Vol. XIIIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1802.

(No. 639.)

EASTON—(Maryland:) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

From the New-York Evening Post.

A full exposure of the Illuminati and the Society of the COLUMBIAN LAWYERS, &c. by JOHN WOOD.

The contents of this pamphlet are in strict conformity with the title page. Wood has redeemed the pledge he gave to the public, and fully exposed the artful machinations of ambitious men, who in order to accomplish their inordinate projects of aggrandizement, and their designs against the freedom of the country, &c. to collect every ray of power, weight & influence in the State into the four corners of their private views, have had recourse to practices, such as in strict justice ought to be ascribed only to a citizen who uses them, and to expedients, such as in the face of strict honor, must forever degrade and disgrace them. It appears they have not hesitated to enlist under the banner of a democratical fraud, and to misrepresentations, open and avowed, and preposterous, and operating upon unwary ignorance, could make factions, turbulent and malignant at home, as well as the flagitious fugitives whose murder, rape, robbery and rebellion have driven from distant countries to take sanctuary here from the vengeance of the gibbet—a herd of infatuated fanatics, the traitors of the laws, and the wild justice of the mobs of Europe have concurred to chase away from her shores.

After having in a perspicuous manner, and with a spirit of firmness which does him credit, successfully elucidated those vile proceedings, Mr. Wood adverts to a subject which is duly revolved, and examined in all its bearings, its fundamental principles, its original causes, and its probable consequences, will be found of more awful import, more alarming magnitude, and more dangerous tendency, than (since the Revolution) it has fallen to the share of this country to encounter. A subject pregnant with practical mischief, and conceived in as pure unadorned abstract wickedness, vice and impiety as ever emanated from the arch spirit of evil himself in his bitterest malignity to mankind. The schemes of a Society denominated by themselves, in a sort of courtesy *Thiis*, by Mr. Wood, *Columbian Illuminati*, but by plain truth, *Illuminati*.

It cannot be too frequently repeated to the people of this country, that the stupendous mass of mischief, which under the name of Jacobinism, has within the last twelve years desolated civilized Europe, had its roots in infidelity, called (in our opinion very profanely) *Deism* or *Thiis*. It set out with the denial of Christ & imboldened by impunity, it ended in the denial of God: Hand in hand with it went rebellion against lawful authority: which after running its course of bloodshed destruction of property and the overthrow of all civil and religious establishments, at last came to its goal (according to the natural succession of cause and consequence) in the most ferocious despotism, and in the most frightful depravation of morals and manners. Just the same game is now playing in this country, and will and must come to the same end, if means are not taken to prevent it. It is a vain confidence to say that we are a free people and cannot be so degraded upon. The animated freedom, the heroic patriotism, the universal unfeigned piety, and the pure & inflexible virtue of Switzer-

land, little availed her against artificers, she did not suspect, against enemies, which she opposed only contemptuous toleration, and against plots, conspiracies and conspirators, to which an overweening confidence in her own strength afforded impunity. Had she in due time stopped the proceedings of her Jacobin Illuminati, she would not be at this day languishing for her lost liberties, and withering under the all consuming baleful shade of French proscriptions. Let America profit by her example. If she does not she deserves slavery. They have not read of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, who will suspect the author, of great partiality for the cause of religion; yet Mr. Gibbes in a letter to Lord St. Field, written in the year 1790, from Switzerland where he then resided, laments the frightful alteration which French intercourse had made in this country, and says, "I have sometimes thought of writing a dialogue of the dead, in which Lucian, Erasmus, &c. Voltaire should mutually acknowledge the danger of exposing an old superstition to the contempt of the blind and fanatic multitude." In the same letter he says—"I subscribe my assent to Mr. Burke's creed on the Revolution of France; I admire his eloquence; I approve his politics; I adore his chivalry; and I can only regret that he was not a church establishment." Thus he who could only bring himself to almost forgive Burke's reverence for church establishments out of compliment to his general principles, disapproves because he recognizes the danger of exposing even an old superstition to the contempt of the blind and fanatic multitude. So much for the authority of opinion! Having premised this, we proceed to lay before our readers an abstract of Mr. Wood's statement.

He alleges, that for three years past there has existed in New-York a secret society, grafted upon and in all shapes resembling the sect of Illuminati to which Abbe Barruel and Professor Robinson have attributed all the disasters which have befallen the nations of Europe. After mentioning the Illuminati in Europe he proceeds—

"The society in New-York, which I am about to describe, was in fact a society of this nature, erected in rebellion to the religious acts of the State. This will be proved from their constitution, and the confession of several of the members. It was a society fraught with the blackest intentions, to overturn the divine revelation, and to raise the hand of opposition against the opinion of every Christian. Their scheme was not confined to the State of New-York, but following the example of the Illuminati in Europe, it will be seen from the ninth article of their printed constitution, that they had corresponding committees, to propagate their new philosophy throughout the world." Again—

"The origin of this society was, however, more systematical than either the Tellers of Switzerland, or any other perhaps of the description which has been established—it arose upon the ruins of the celebrated democratic society of New-York, in the same manner as the Illuminati originated from the remarkable Lodge of the Electric Masonry at Munich, called the Theodora of good council—it was composed of the scattered drops of those Jacobin Infidels, who covered the democratic society with disgrace, and shed a de-

gree of odium upon the pure doctrine of republicanism, which the efforts of the virtuous patriot, will not for years wipe away—it issued from the womb of its fallen parent, like a foul specter, blotted with crimes, gaping with vengeance, and eager to drag the weak and unsuspicious mind into the abyss of eternal torment.—At the graceful son of a graceless family, most frequently exerts all his ingenuity to complete the infamy of a ruined reputation, so the member of the Theistical Society, meditated upon every scheme to add the last reproach to their characters, already broken and despised.—The imported scum of the Edinburgh Convention, and the refuse of the banished rebels of Ireland, joined also their hearts and hands with the Infidels of New-York in planning this society.—It was in short a combination of treachery, of indigence, of frenzy, intemperance & every species of polluted baseness, for the purpose of combatting religion, virtue and wisdom.—Among such a motley crew, one might suppose their resolutions would be marked with folly and ignorance; but this was not the case; for although all the Devils which issued from Pandora's box, may be supposed to have had a voice in their decrees; yet it is to be remembered, that each of them had been previously exercised, for several years in similar schemes, and therefore, knew how to gloss the blackest villainy under the specious veil of morality.—They were no novices, in this respect; they were not strangers to the art of cunning or deceit. They were well acquainted, both how to make, and lay their traps, so as to be invisible to any eye, not tinged with suspicion.—Like felonious robbers, they associated with feigned, and courted the habitudes of industry and religion during the day, that they might with more security in their nightly cabals, mangle the divine "Revelation to a banquet of pleasure, and season the work of the Fathers, with the seeds of Epicurean philosophy. All their intercourse, all their actions and dealings were infectious. They were the hidden instruments of vice and torment; poisonous plants corrupting all about them."

Mr. Wood then acknowledged that to this general description there are some exceptions of well-meaning men deluded by the artful specious logic of their friends—

"But these well-meaning members were kept apart, as will be proved, from the ringleaders—they were totally unacquainted with their schemes—they imagined nothing was transacted but in their presence—they had no idea that there were different grades in the society—they were ignorant of the diabolical plan which were daily forming by the directors—they knew nothing about the proceeding of secret committees—they imagined there were none superior in knowledge or rank to themselves. Like honest simpletons, they thought all which they saw and heard was for the public good. They therefore made no secret of communicating what they knew to their friends and acquaintances, they rather exhorted them to become members of the charitable institution, to partake of its blessings, and to be enlightened by the influence of its doctrines."

Having thus described the society, Mr. Wood proceeds to give his proof. For those and the means by which he became acquainted with the "dead of

these secret, dark, and midnight bags," these "dead without a name," we must refer our readers to the pamphlet itself earnestly exhorting them to lay it to their hearts, to think of it as they ought, and to act upon it as they think.

From the exposition it appears that the Society, in exact conformity to the example of the Illuminati of Europe, was "divided into three or more grades," that the members of the first were called *minerals*, and were ignorant of the existence of any other than their own; that the members of the second, thinking themselves the highest, concealed with equal caution, their proceedings from their juniors; that the third, too, kept its proceedings secret from the first and second; but that all communicated with the president, *Ethan Palmer*, a man well known among us as the avowed and open preacher of infidelity to stated assemblies.

Some of the members to whom Mr. Wood, and at length the community at large are indebted for the discovery of this secret society, took an opportunity to vindicate their own characters by giving a candid statement of what they knew. Of those, two only are mentioned by name—One, Mr. George Baron, a teacher of Mathematics in this city: the other, a Mr. Carver, of Cedar Creek.

The information Mr. W. collected, among them all, he states that an answer nearly the same with that of the Ill's misapprehension as it is found in Robinson's History, was administered. And could such wretches have confided in another's oaths? Gracious Providence! how dost thou disappoint the devices of the crafty and bring their councils to naught! The new member "was informed he was to consider himself as the perpetual enemy, not only of Christianity, but of every Christian—that he was forever to renounce all forms of Government, but that which was strictly democratical; that on no consideration, he was to afford support or assistance to any person, relation or acquaintance, who professed any mode of praying, worshipping, or who advocated any system of Government different from a pure democracy."

The printed Constitution of the Society was given by Mr. Carver who acted as Treasurer, to Mr. Wood for the purpose of being published.

## Notice.

Will be exposed to sale on the 20th of October, by order of the Orphans Court, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, all the household and kitchen furniture, horses, hogs, & farming utensils, the property of the late Rev. John Bowie. A credit of three months will be given on all articles exceeding £. 6 the purchaser giving note with approved security previous to the delivery of the articles: cash will be required for all articles under the stipulated sum.

JAMES BOWIE Adm'r.

October 5, 1802.

## Notice.

I HEREBY inform all those who are concerned, that I intend to petition the next general assembly for an Act of Intemperance.

THOMAS GORDON.

Sept. 28, 1802.

BLANK WARRANTS  
For sale at this Office.



## Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, August 12.  
**NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.**

The Paris Journals of the 6th, and the other papers of the 7th instant, reached us this morning. The *Moniteur* of the 6th announces the *senatus consultum* as an act of the government, it having been passed by the conservative *legislate*. From this it is obvious, that the new constitution is not to be submitted at all to the choice of the people.

The most prominent feature of this system is to consolidate all power in the hands of the chief magistrate, who is now authorized to nominate every public officer under the government. In this instance, the very shadow of popular election has been taken from the people. All trust and discretion are deposited exclusively with him; he appoints the presidents of the cantonal assemblies; the justices of the peace for the cantons; he chooses the mayors and assistants in the municipal councils; the presidents of the electoral colleges, and he may add ten members out of the legion of honor, or any others, to each electoral college; and he is at liberty to make this nomination whenever he pleases. He also appoints one half of the citizens in each council of a circuit; he elects the members of the tribunate to every vacant place in the council general of the department, also the members of the senate, the legislative body. In short, the whole body of the state is at his command.

The other branches of the executive department have also undergone material alterations. The two other consuls are for life, they are also members and presidents of the senate. In this instance, the power of election is in fact reserved to the first consul, for in case of a vacancy in the consulship, he presents three times to the senate another person, and though they may twice reject, the third person is *obliged* to be received. The first consul has the power of nominating his successor.

The senate is altogether deprived of that power which it formerly possessed of correcting the abuses of the government, and consequently there remains no authority in the state to balance the scale of maladministration.

The present constitution has wholly destroyed the independence of the senate. It was before organized in such a manner as to enable it to exercise a very considerable degree of power, & its members were incapable of filling any other employment. This was assuredly the best mode of rendering it free and independent. But now, they may be assigned to public situations, and so foreign missions, a temptation which cannot fail to render them ever subservient to the measures of the government, and which, no doubt, has operated to induce them to give their speed and unconsiderate sanction to that system which extinguishes their rank and dignity.

[See.] The conservative senate has shown as much alacrity in adopting the organic *senatus consultum*, amending the French constitution, as would have been expected from the most servile body.

Is it possible that an assembly of 80 men could, in one day, consider and discuss a plan so extensive, so perplexed, and so highly important, as that which we inserted on Tuesday? The question is idle.

It seems the senate is to consist of two classes of members: the first, the eighty, who are to be elected in this manner; the second, those distinguished persons, who are not to be elected at all, but are to be appointed by the chief consul, provided the whole number does not exceed 120. Thus the chief consul has the power of appointing one third of the assembly, and the other two thirds must be elected from persons whom he approves. A body so constituted can only be an instrument, not a free agent; but this body is the only one which is to enjoy even the show of influence in the state, besides the chief consul. The legislative body is limited to two members, and the tribunate is reduced to 30. The rejection of the civil code by these bodies has produced their disgrace and they will die by degrees.

[Rev. Ed.]

CADIZ, June 28.

The war extinguished in Europe has changed the scene of its ravages to the African coast, where it appears, that all the Barbarian powers, from Morocco to Barca, have unanimously declared against the Americans, who at first were only contesting a small point with Tripoli; but on a late refusal of the Commodore, who blockades that port, to let a Moroccan *zebeque*, laden with corn, sail for Algiers, both these powers, which had formally applied to him with the request, have justified a declaration of war, and until a reinforcement arrives from the United States, the Americans they have in the Mediterranean will have to sustain an unequal contest.

The Americans, who are here, betray no uneasiness on the subject, and talk of nothing less than battering down the Barbarian capital; they expect to engage the Neapolitans, who fear has always hitherto kept at bay, to unite with in grand attack, and pay the African plunderers a more serious visit than they have yet experienced from the European Powers. The moment is perhaps important, and by a judicious combination, may operate to destroy the iniquitous system of these systematic pirates. Dames have serious cause of complaint against Algiers, and, as well as the Swedes and the Portuguese, who are at open war with them, might form altogether a respectable and philanthropic coalition—making, in this eventful times, another grand period in modern history.

Commerce is but languishing here, notwithstanding the various arrivals of produce and treasure from America, amounting in all, up to the 31st of May, to near twenty-five million of dollars in hard cash, 1,030,000 pounds weight of cochineal, twice the quantity of indigo, a prodigious supply of cocha, Campeachy wood, pimento, &c.; notwithstanding which abundance, the prices are nominally higher than any foreign market, by which means little or nothing is doing.

## FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing about 200 acres, beautifully situated on the Eastern Bay, 7 miles from Queen's Town.

Also, Fifteen Negroes, consisting of Men, women, Boys and Girls, to be sold in families.

Likewise, a handsome Schooner, five years old, burthen 750 bushels.

Also, Five Head of Horses, one of which is a good carriage horse; one a complete saddle creature, Five Head of Cattle. Any person inclined to purchase any of the above property may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

HENRY COURSEY.

Queen Anne's county, }  
October 3, 1802. } 3-39.

## Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly, for an act of insolvency, to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

JAMES DICKINSON.

October 9, 1802.

THE subscribers have just received COLOGNE MILL STONES, from three feet 6, to 4 feet 8 inches; French and Nova Scotia Plaster, which may be had of them ground, or in the lump. They have also on hand best Lancaster county clover seed, brown sugar of the first quality by the barrel or Hhd. Bar Iron, Steel of all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

J. E. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.

Baltimore, County where.

October 2, 1802.

## NOTICE.

ALL those persons who have put up to pay of their fees for the present year, are notified, that unless they make immediate payment, the subscriber will be under the necessity of using compulsory measures, however disagreeable they may be to their Humble Servant.

H. SHAWWOOD,  
of Huntingdon, Sheriff.

Sept. 27, 1802.

## American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 23.

Captain Murphy, of the ship Cayuga, who arrived here yesterday in 14 days from the Havana, informs that the government of that place have passed a decree admitting American vessels into that port loaded with Rock and lumber.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 17.

## EARTHQUAKE.

By the brig Hornet, capt. Love, from Cumana, on the Spanish Main, we are informed, that on Saturday the 3d of July, a shock of an earthquake was felt in Cumana, and along the Main to Barcelona, La Guiray, and the city of Caracas. It happened at midnight and lasted about 25 seconds. No other damage was done than cracking the weakest of the houses and occasioning a considerable alarm. And on Saturday the 14th of August, between 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M. a very remarkably violent shock was felt there. Its duration was about 12 seconds, but so severe that almost every house in the town was torn to pieces and ruined. A considerable number were shook down, and some persons killed. The agitation of the ground was so violent as to open it in several places; whence sprung fresh water. It was very difficult to stand without support. A ship that was upon the stocks was moved six inches in an easterly direction, and several houses were also moved from three to six feet in the same direction. In some places the ground rose two feet, & in others sank as much. It was attended, as is generally the case, with a dismal roaring noise under ground. The distress and alarm occasioned is indescribable. The houses were deserted and tents erected in the streets. The damage was estimated at two hundred thousand dollars. The earth continued shaking slightly at intervals until Tuesday the 17th August, when we sailed; and about three hours after we left Cumana, being about five leagues distant from it and the nearest land (of soundings), we felt on board a sudden and severe shock, which no doubt completed the destruction of the shattered houses in Cumana. The churches being lofty buildings were all unroofed. According to custom of catholic countries the Holy Virgin was carried thro' the streets, night and day elegantly dressed and illuminated, followed by thousands singing *Misericordia* (have pity on us.) Great apprehension was entertained for the city of Caracas the buildings there being lofty. Should the earthquake have happened, as was expected, it must have been destroyed.

In December, 1797, Cumana was destroyed by an earthquake, all the houses being shook down.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.

## PROCLAMATION.

[Translated for the Telegraph.]

In the name of the French Republic, The councillor of state of the French Republic, prefect of Martinique, Sainte Lucie, and their dependencies.

To the inhabitants and merchants established in those islands.

HAVE been disengaged from the painful labors of war, and the important negotiations of peace which restore you to France, than the *present* consular was occupied with the means of establishing amongst you repose, and every species of prosperity.

It was not sufficient for him that you have not experienced the disorders of which the other colonies have been the theatre, he has wished forever to protect you against them, by removing from the administration that ought to regulate you, the innovating system which has been introduced into those unhappy colonies; where under the name of Liberty have been thrown the shackles of all the vices.

An evidence of the solicitude of government in this particular, called by my functions to mediate, with him the beneficent views: I have had the satisfaction to behold, converted in laws, the projects emanating from his wisdom.

A general amnesty has been accorded, in France, to the different parties that have lacerated her bosom. All hatreds are appeased; all subjects of desolation destroyed; I bear to you the same blessings.

The liberty of Conscience & of Worship has been recognized; and the government is pleased to render a solemn homage to the Catholic Religion, which with a great majority of the French it professes.

Not only the *Constitution* and *Provisional principles* of these colonies have been consecrated, but further the means necessary for their cultivation will be augmented by commerce.

In fine, the government has the happiness of being able to establish all the regulations which shall henceforth appear to it to promote the amelioration and the comfort of these countries.

The *First Consul* has charged me to announce to you, on this subject, that *Martinique* and *Sainte Lucie*, happy, and dear to the metropolis, shall preserve the laws and internal regimen which they enjoyed before the year 1789.

Their Religious institutions, their judicial system, shall in nothing be changed. Agriculture and commerce shall be encouraged by every means that experience shall show to be necessary or useful.

The Sciences and the Arts shall be cultivated in the colonies as they are in France, where every day, the progress of light adds to the happiness of her inhabitants.

In acknowledgment of all these blessings, the government demands from you only to second its views for your own felicity, by the union of your own endeavors; for that of your *country*, by the constant maintenance of a discipline, at the same time just and severe, which the laws command you to exercise towards them.

Imitate in wisdom in forgetting all that which has preceded this happy epoch. Let not the remembrance of the past ever disturb the sweet support of a recovered your country. Be henceforth indissolubly united—*Be Frenchmen!*

Calculate, then, on all the indulgence and care of government, as you must expect to feel all its rigor exercised, all its forces displayed, against those who shall have the temerity to resist against the order, the tranquillity, and the unanimity, which it wishes to preserve amongst you.

Such citizens are the disposition of the French republic, in favor of her colonies. It is my duty to announce them to you, at a moment when her soldiers who have bravely fought for her, are about to arrive amongst you, to assure the execution of them and to annihilate the hope of the ill-deserving, if they can still entertain any.

You have a further security of these benevolent intentions (besides its loyalty is often proved, even by its enemies) in the choice the government has made, to command at Martinique and St. Lucie, of one of the most distinguished general officers in the marine.

The wisdom, the talent, the principles of the captain general Villaret Joyeuse, as well as military virtues, assure to you, in anticipation, the constant and peaceable reign of order and happiness, and the entire and tranquil enjoyment of your property.

BERTIN.

## FOR SALE

## At Public Vendue.

On Wednesday the 27th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, (at the farm usually called *Thames*.)

A NUMBER of Horses, among which is a valuable Stud, two Mules, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; also farming Utensils, and some Household Furniture; all of which with the property of the late Mrs Rebecca Goldborough, deceased. Cattle will be required for all sums under five pounds; and for all sums exceeding five pounds a credit of nine months will be given, upon the purchaser giving bond with security to be approved of by the subscriber.

CHARLES GOLDBOROUGH,  
Rad of Rebecca Goldborough's effects.

Pleasant Valley,  
Sept. 22, 1802.



# THE HERALD.

A. A. STON.  
TUESDAY MORNING, October 12.

The following gentlemen are elected Members of the General Assembly of this State:

For Talbot—William Role, Edward Lloyd, Nicholas Martin, and James Nabb, Esqrs.

For Dorchester—Charles G. Giddings, Solomon Frazier, Matthew Stone, and Isaac Steele, Esqrs.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Greenborough, to his friend in Augusta, dated September 16, 1802.

By a letter received a few days ago from Colonel Hawkins, it appears that it is the wish of the Creeks to give up the land as far as the Oakmugge, they meet this month at the Upper Creek, in the territory of the Upper Creeks, and as the Indians never were so willing to relinquish, I may hazard the assertion, that from the Colonel's anxiety, the land to the Oakmugge will no doubt be obtained. They say that by selling this land they will be enabled to get stock and working tools, so far has this good man (Colonel Hawkins) succeeded in civilizing these savages—11 chiefs came to him on the 20th August, with the information that they had killed the Indians and killed. George of Cumbeah; indeed he finds very little difficulty in having food or whippershouts that transfer his orders, which are as punctually obeyed as an officer who commands a garrison. Presuming then will be pleasing intelligence, I hasten to communicate it.

Callender has commenced the publication of the letters of Mr. Jefferson, written to him while writing and publishing the *Proserpine* before. The two which appear in the Recorder of the 6th instant, bear date the 6th September, and 6th of October, 1799. With every wish for your welfare (says Mr. J.) I am with great affection, &c. &c. They shall be published to-morrow, after which no more can exist in the mind of any reader of candor that he has been the subject of one of the calumnies vented by the *Proserpine*, Callender, &c. against General Washington and his successor, whose places he had so treacherously usurped in the confidence & affections of the people.

## LOUISIANA.

A London paper of the 3d of August contains the following on the subject of Louisiana:

"We are assured that an important document may shortly be expected to be published in the French Journal respecting the cession of the province of Louisiana by the court of Madrid to France. General Bernadotte has received orders to hold himself in readiness to embark with a small army for that country, of which he is appointed Governor or commander-in-chief."

A paper of the 21st says:—  
3. Letters from French soldiers lately embarked at Toulon and Brest, state that they are destined against Africa. Troops have also been embarked for Louisiana. Twenty different paragraphs have corroborated this fact.

From Baffin, October 1.  
OF ALGIERS.

Since the capture of a Portuguese frigate by the Algerine 44 gun ship, the day after yesterday has exhibited an uncommon degree of hauteur towards all the Christian consuls in his dominions, has threatened hostilities against all the worshippers of the cross, unless they suggest their tribute to him. Spain, it is said, has complied with the demand of this petty tyrant, & has consented to pay him a million of dollars. Bonaparte pursues a different policy, and a fitting one, because from Toulon to Chios his influence. We must identify with him success. How it stands with the other powers we have not heard. Mr. O'Brien, (our late consul at Algiers) has just been recalled by the Government, the consuls at Tripoli, &c. are not improbable but may be regarded as the day

will declare war against the U. States, or demand *hundreds* of millions. He also states, that Algiers has two frigates of 48 and 34 guns; four xebecs from 34 to 26 guns; two polacres of 22 to 18 guns; four brigs from 22 to 18 guns; 2 or 3 small cruisers; 50 gun boats; about 200 sail of commerce, with laticine sails, from 20 to 30 tons. It has also in its treasury 200 millions of dollars; and holds 1500 Christians in slavery.

From New York, September 30.

## (CIRCULAR.)

We yesterday received from our correspondent at Cadix, the following letter from Consul O'Brien, dated Algiers, June 30, 1802.

Sir,

On the morning of the 26th inst. arrived at Algiers, a Tripolitan corsair having in her possession the American brig Franklin, capt. Morris, of Philadelphia, who sailed from Marseilles the 8th inst. and was captured the 25th adjacent to Carthage. Another American brig which was with the Franklin got off, & used every possible means with the dey and ministry in order to ransom capt. Morris, crew, brig and cargo from the Tripolitan, but all proved ineffectual; and on the evening of the 28th inst. the Tripolitan with the brig Franklin, capt. Morris, and crew (nine persons,) proceeded to the eastward, I suppose for Tunis. The second Tripolitan corsair arrived here on the evening of the 27th, with the master and crew (six persons) of a Swedish brig, captured and abandoned on the coast of Spain. This corsair, as they say, was chased twice into Carthage by an American schooner and frigate.

I lament we have with few more of our frigates and light cruisers in this sea to be a fleet of reserve, & give more effectual security to our commerce & citizens, and to destroy this new system of the corsairs of Tripoli, rendering in the ports of Tunis and Algiers.

I am, Sir, respectfully,  
Your most obedient,  
(Signed)

RICHARD O'BRIEN.

Wm. Kirkpatrick, Esq. U. S. Consul at Malaga.

In a late "NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER" where I first inserted the effects of the government of the United States, foreign ministers. Under the part headed "from the Batavian Republic" we do not find the name of R. G. Van Polanen, the late minister resident of that republic near the United States. We learn, on this subject, that the Batavian republic, having considered the recall of Mr. Morray as an imputation on its importance in the scale of nations, has taken umbrage thereat; has recalled its minister; and directed him to tell Mr. Jefferson as much. It is true, it is in the style of Bonaparte to treat republics with contempt. He can do it with impunity: But such conduct in the first consul of the United States will not fail to lessen our national character in the estimation of all the wise and good in Europe.

## [Columbian Centinel.]

MARRIAGES.—On the 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Kemp, Capt. Bartholomew Byss to Miss Deia Noel;—Mr. Joseph Haskins, of Baltimore on the 10th inst. to Miss Henrietta Sullivan, of Dorset. On the same day by the Rev. Mr. Wilmer, Jacob Lovickman, Esq. to Miss Mary Harrison of Dorset.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Friday the 8th instant, a Negro Man called Jack, commonly called Morning's Jack, about five feet high, he is remarkably black, & when spoken to has a down look, he had on when he went off a country made well worn coat and breeches of rusty duck canvas. Whoever takes up the above mentioned Negro and delivers him in jail, so that the subscriber get him again shall receive the above reward, & a brought home all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber near Baltoe Talbot county.

Wm. E. SMYTH.

October 11, 1802.

## BOOKS, STATIONARY, AND GROCERIES.

THE Editor of this paper has just received a fresh Assortment of the above mentioned articles, which he will sell low for Cash.  
October 12, 1802.

## Public Sale.

On Tuesday the nineteenth day of October next, will be sold to the highest bidder at the public auction of Col. Robert Hamilton of Dorchester county, de-  
ceased.

HOUSEHOLD and Kitchen Furniture, a valuable Stock of Hops, Farming Utensils, a large Chaise, Carpenter and Joiner's Tools, white lead in kegs, paints and oil, window glass 8 by 10, locks, hinges, China tea, flag stones, and many other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of four months will be given on all sums above ten dollars; the purchasers to give bond, bill or note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

The sale to begin at 10 o'clock and continue from day to day until all the property intended for sale at that time is disposed of.

J. E. GIST, Execr.  
24th Sept. 1802. 37-37.

## Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Levin Townsend, late of Worcester County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers there-  
of to the subscriber, on or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of Sept. 1802.

ELIZABETH TOWNSEND, Adm'r.

## NOTICE.

THE purport of an order, of the Orphans Court of Worcester County in the State of Maryland, I hereby give notice to all persons having Claims against the said Levin Townsend, late of said County, deceased, to appear at the Court, in said County, with their said Claims, on the 22nd day of October next, in order to receive their proportion of said Estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of September, Anno Domini 1802.

THOMAS N. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

## —37—36.

## EASTON RACES.

ON Wednesday the 3d of November next, will be Run for over a handsome Course near this place, the Eastern Shore of Maryland Jockey Club Purse of 250 Dollars; the second day a Colts Purse of 150 Dollars; the third day a Town Purse, the sum not yet ascertained. Free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, carrying weight & subject to the direction of the Club.

Per order of the President,

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,

Secretary.

Sept. 22d, 1802. 37.

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

AN away from the subscriber last Spring, a Mulatto Slave, named BILL TERN—he is thin faced, a black fellow, speaks slow and smooth, has an old scar on one side of his upper lip—he is about five feet seven or eight inches high, and about 27 or 28 years of age; he can do something at the black smith work, is a good farmer, also understands wagoning and carting well. He was raised in this county by Mr. Edward Ridgely, deceased, and after his death owned by James Edwards of Baltimore, who sold him to Mr. Cromwell near Baltoe Town, from whom I bought him. When he went off he wore a blue coat, a pair of breeches and short white jacks, also a white bulky head of hair. Any person who will secure him for me from his agent, shall receive the above reward.

DANIEL DEADY.

Baltimore, 15th Sept. 1802.

## Valuable Lands For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the following very valuable Lands on which a liberal credit, and an indulgent time will be given: VIZ.

PART of a Tract of Land called Hawkins' Pharsalia, containing 600 acres, more or less, lying in Talbot's Neck, Queen Anne's County, about 14 miles from Centerville, on the main road leading from Choptank Bridge, 3 miles from Northborough, and 2 from the Nine Bridges. This land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, Indian corn, &c. is divided into three fields of about 120 acres each, on which are a good dwelling House, two barns, and other convenient buildings. The wood land is excellent, abounding in oak and hickory. The Tenant Mr. Isaac Rogers will show this farm to any person desirous of viewing it.

Also part of a Tract of Land called Dawson's Neck, containing about 122 acres, lying in Queen Anne's County, within 1.2 miles from Tuxedo Bridge, on the main road leading to the Nine Bridges, and 7 miles of Centerville. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn. Philip Porter, the tenant will show this farm to any person who may wish to view it.

Also part of a Tract of Land called Hewarth, containing about 200 acres, lying within half a mile of Easton: This farm has a fine rich bottom, 12 or 15 acres of which might at very little expense be converted into a most excellent meadow, and from its vicinity to Easton, must be very valuable. The tenant Mr. John Arrandale or the subscriber will show this farm to any person who may wish to view it.

If the above Lands are not disposed of at private sale, the two Farms lying in Queen Anne's County will be offered at Public Sale, at Mr. Wooten's Tavern, Northborough, on Thursday the 9th December next, and the Farm near Easton on the Tuesday following, the 14th December. The terms of sale will be one fourth cash, and the remaining 3 fourths in three annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale. In payment of the instalments, the subscriber will receive any notes or bills of purchasing the above Land at private sale.

## JOHN HASKINS.

Attorney at Law for the

Orphans of the late

C. Cookland.

Baffin, October 1, 1802.

## FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on liberal and advantageous terms, his farm (near Easton) now in the occupation of Mr. John Clayland. From the healthy and good situation, and numerous advantages attending this farm, it is worthy the notice of the industrious Farmer. The Land will be laid down, and a plat ready in a short time for the inspection of those who wish to purchase.

The lot of ground purchased of John Edmonson, Esq. containing five and half acres, in the vicinity of this town, is likewise offered for sale. The Store and Counting Room at present occupied by the subscriber, is offered for Rent, commencing 1st of January, 1803.

All those indebted to the subscriber are most earnestly solicited to close their accounts as speedily as possible.

SAMUEL NICOLS.

Easton, October 5, 1802. 38 15.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend petitioning the next General Assembly of Maryland for an Act to empower me from those which I am unable to pay.

Charles Town,

September 12, 1802.

WILLIAM JONES.

## BLANKS.

Of all kinds, printed at this Office, with margin, and every variety.



## Notice.

**THIS** is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the Orphans court of the said county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non, with copy Will annexed, on the Personal Estate of John Manning, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of May, 1802.  
**THOMAS MANNING.**  
6m. 19.

## Notice.

By Order of the Orphans court of Somerset county.

**THIS** is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans court of Somerset county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Elgare Hitch, late of Somerset county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of May, Eighteen Hundred and Two.  
**MARY HITCH.**  
Administrix.

## MARYLAND.

**ALL** persons interested are hereby notified that we intend to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland to enact a Law for the purpose of enabling us to erect and make a public Road of our private Road granted unto us by Dorchester County Court, beginning at a marked Post standing on Chickme-comico Road running a cross the neighbourhood to Nanticoke River-side.

**BENJAMIN CRAFT.**  
**WILLIAM CRAFT.**  
**SAMUEL PHILIPS.**  
**HUGH CRAFT.**

(Dorchester County, Aug. 20, 1802.  
2m10

## Advertisement.

**TO** be rented for the ensuing year, and possession given the first day of October next, the house, now occupied by Mr. John C. Stewart, as a Tavern, with stables, and all other necessary buildings, its situation for any kind of business is equal to any in the place. For terms apply to

**THOMAS STEWART.**  
Cambridge, August, 1802.

**THE** Subscriber intends to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for a Release from his Debts.

**FRANCIS ROSSE.**  
Sept. 2, 1802.

## Notice.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the Legislature of Maryland at the next session, for a divorce from his wife Sally Vesley.

**SAMUEL VASEY.**  
Worcester county, }  
22d Sept. 1802. } 6w 37

## Notice.

**THIS** is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of the said county in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Nathaniel Manning, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 30th of March next, to receive their distribution of assets in the hands of the subscriber, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

**JOSEPH ENNALS.**  
Sept. 23, 1802.

## Valuable Medicines.

### FOR SALE

By Dr. John Stevens, Junr. Boston, Ferguson and Reed, Cambridge, and James Clayland, Centreville.

**The Public are respectfully informed that LEE & CO. and the Agents of their appointment, will in future keep constant supply of the following MEDICINES, which are in high esteem, and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the Drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store.**

### HAMILTON'S

## Essence & Extract of Mustard;

A safe and effectual remedy for

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Face and Neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external and internal use.

The Pills operate mildly by urine, and by insensible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humors; they are highly cordial to the stomach, create appetite, aid digestion, remove stidg pains, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful assistant to the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, and Palsy—and by its peculiar penetrating and dispersing quality, removes the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. Swelled faces, head aches, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medicine should be prescribed with equal success in such a variety of cases, but this surprise will cease when it is recollected that all these complaints result from the same cause—a stoppage in the circulation of the lymph or obstructions in the lymphatic vessels.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe County, (Virginia.)

### GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful, you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

**P. WEATHERBURN.**

**JOHN HOVER**, reposes near South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely—that his wife, Mary Hover, was so severely afflicted with violent Rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, & every probable remedy attempted, when seeing several cures of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of Health and strength.

**JOHN HOVER.**  
Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the Justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

An Ounce of Preparation is worth a Pound of Cure.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers,

### IS RECOMMENDED

**Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.**

The operation of these Pills is perfect.

by mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual constipation—stomach at the stomach and severe head aches—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

### HAHN'S

### TRUE AND GENUINE

## German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

### GENUINE

### Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurf, tetter, ring worms, sun burn, prickly heat, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

## THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

### FOR THE

## Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious fluid and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

### HAHN'S

## Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammation, discharges of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies, which frequently succeed the small pox, measles, &c. fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

## Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe inflammation.

## THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

### FOR THE

### Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredients whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the exhibition of other remedies.

## The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

## The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended (particularly to the Ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blanch and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color and delicate softness to the lips.

### INFAILLIBLE

## Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of Agues, Remittent & In-

### termittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured by these drops, after the bark & every other medicine has proved ineffectual; & not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, & numbers not half a bottle.

### FENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a fresh supply has now been received of

### THE PATENT

## Indian Vegetable Specific.

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrate its efficacy in expelling the venereal poison, however deeply rooted in the constitution, & in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, its operation is so gentle that it is given to numerous patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, & performs a cure without disturbing the system, or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time and least inconvenience possible.

## Church's Cough Drops.

## Gowland's Lotion;

## Anderson's Pills.

## Hooper's Pills, &c. &c.

June 12, 1802, 8w—21.

## Notice.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the next General Assembly of Maryland, to relieve me from Debts, which from a variety of misfortunes I am unable to pay.

**EDWARD HALL.**

Queen-Ann's County }  
19th of August, 1802. } 8w—33

## NOTICE.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that I mean to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for the benefit of an act of Insolvency.

**ROBERT ROLLE.**

September 16th 1802 }  
Dorset County. } w—36

## NOTICE.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscribers intend to petition the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass an act to empower some suitable person to sell the Real Property of Doctor Ezzard, late of Somerset county, deceased; as they are of opinion that such sale would be greatly to the advantage of the heirs.

**MARTIN L. HAYNIE.**

**THOMAS BAYLY.**

Somerset county, Sept. 4, 1802.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

**THE** subscriber from a number of unforeseen accidents, is obliged to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to relieve him from Debts, he is unable to pay, and in confinement for.

**JOHN CAMPBELL.**

Princess Anne Eastern Shore }  
of Maryland, Sept. 19th, 1802 }—37

## Notice.

**ALL** persons concerned are hereby notified that I intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland for an Act of Insolvency.

**DAVID SHIPPEY.**

Dorchester County, Aug. 30, 1802.





# EASTERN SHORE

# INTELLIGENCER.

(Vol. XIIIth.) TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1862. (No. 640.)

EASTON—(Maryland)—PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

From the Gazette of the United States.

TOM PAINE.

INVITED TO THIS COUNTRY BY HIS  
RIGHT WORTHY AND AFFEC-

TIONATE FRIENDS,

T. JEFFERSON.

NO. I.

"Not that detestable fellow, Tom Paine, the democrat, whom we all ex-  
ecrate!"—Yes, good reader, the same, that very Tom Paine who composed a  
part in that banditti of atheistical mur-  
derers, calling themselves the *National Convention*, who made a formal, legis-  
lative decree, that *Death is an eternal sleep*! The man who published in his  
own name, that the Bible would be  
more confidently called the word of a  
Demon than the word of God: that it  
has served to corrupt and brutalize  
mankind; that it scarcely contains any  
thing but what deserves either our ab-  
horrence or our contempt; and that  
for his part, he sincerely detests it.—  
The same also, who in his own name  
accused general Washington of cow-  
ardice, ingratitude, intentional falsehood  
& treachery. The man who, at this  
moment, is an outlaw for treasonable  
practices against the government of his  
native country. A man whose abomi-  
nable habits render him an object as  
repulsive to the senses as his crimes  
make him abhorrent to the moral sen-  
timents of mankind.

Such is the man whom the president  
of the United States, has selected from  
the nations, for an affectionate friend  
& correspondent; has invited him to our  
country under the auspices of the go-  
vernment, making the invitation a na-  
tional one, by offering him the use of  
a public ship; and has proffered to him  
assurances of his "high esteem & affec-  
tionate attachment."

What could be the motives to such  
a measure?—And what ought to be  
the feelings of the American people on  
such an occasion?

The motives shall be explained in  
the sequel.

As to the feelings of the American  
people, we do not hesitate to pronounce  
as our opinion, that every decent man,  
and decent woman, in the United  
States, ought to look upon this invita-  
tion, coming as it does, from the chief  
magistrate of the country as a personal  
injury; an insulting violation of the  
laws of ordinary decorum. Every per-  
son of respectability and honor can re-  
adily imagine what would be his feelings  
upon finding invited into the same  
company and to the same table with  
himself, a common street bawler, or a  
belittled, offensive debauchee. Let  
those who perceive a difference in the  
cases, felicitate themselves in the dis-  
tinction.

We offer no apology for the venge-  
ment of these expressions. We should  
have cause to despise ourselves, if, in  
such a case, we were capable of offer-  
ing one. There are not the expres-  
sions of passion, but of cool and steady  
revenge for a deliberate act of insult  
to ourselves and our country. By this  
disgraceful act our nation is rendered  
a bye word, a butt for the finger of  
sarcasm to point at. Already has the re-  
proach been cast into our teeth from  
beyond the Atlantic. As Americans  
we feel the insult, and as men we resent  
it.—In this we are not alone. It is  
the common sentiment of the country;  
and so fully and so generally is it real-

•Pursuits of Literature.

ized, that upon the first arrival of that  
intelligence, that such an invitation  
had been given, the accustomed har-  
dhood of Mr. Jefferson's partisans  
for a moment forsook them; they sunk  
under the pressure of the public indig-  
nation, and without attempting a ju-  
stification endeavored to solace them-  
selves and their adherents by a positive  
denial of the fact. Even this desperate  
step answered little purpose; for the  
National Intelligencer, in a half-offi-  
cial way, which showed that the infor-  
mation came from the president, or  
from some one who had seen his letter  
announced that Mr. Jefferson had not  
invited Paine to this country; but that  
he had sent a civil answer to a letter  
of Paine requesting leave to take passage  
in a public ship, which would protect  
him from the English, and had granted  
the request. Since this civil answer has  
appeared, and denial will no longer an-  
swer their purpose, some of the mini-  
sterial papers have boldly come out  
with commendations of the letter; while  
others, more prudent have care-  
fully avoided even a mention of it.

As to Mr. Jefferson's conduct, we  
have a few general remarks to make,  
before we proceed to more particular  
discussion of the subject.  
It is said that Mr. Johnston, being  
once asked his opinion of the character  
of Lord Bellingbrooke, replied, he was  
a villain and a coward. He was a vil-  
lain for charging a blunderbuss a-  
gainst morality and religion, & a cow-  
ard for hiring a worthless Scotchman  
to fire it off after his death.

Perhaps the president or his friends  
imagine that we intend to apply these  
harsh epithets to him. By no means.  
Far be it from us to call the Man of  
the people, the first magistrate of the  
Union, by such unseemly names. We  
must beg him, however, to excuse us,  
if, by any of our remarks, we should  
unfortunately prove that he deserves  
them.

We all know that Callender wrote &  
published an infamous book, called  
Prospect before Us, in which general  
Washington was grossly abused, and  
our federal constitution contemptuously  
slandered; and that thereupon Mr. Jeffer-  
son paid him a handsome compliment  
and a still handsomer sum of money.—  
Had Mr. Jefferson published this book  
himself, especially while professing the  
utmost veneration for Washington, &  
the most ardent attachment to the con-  
stitution, and even holding a high office  
under that constitution, he would have  
been a villain; he would have been im-  
peached, turned out of his office,  
and his name would have been handed  
down with infamy to the latest genera-  
tion. The man who hires a desperado  
to commit a crime which he dares not  
perpetrate himself, is not only the great-  
er villain of the two, but is also a des-  
picable coward.—If any of these remarks  
apply to Mr. Jefferson, the fault is  
his, not ours.

Tom Paine published an infamous  
libel addressed to general Washington,  
in which he declares his enmity to our  
constitution, and to the administration  
of Washington. He also published a  
collection of blasphemous buffoonery,  
addressed to the citizens of the United  
States. In this work, the whole Chris-  
tian world, and even the CREATOR  
himself are insulted in a strain of ribal-  
dery fit only for the streets. A man  
who can encourage and pay for a  
"continuation" of such "useful labors,"  
and to encourage the laborer in the  
prosecution of them, can invite him to

this country at the expense of the na-  
tion, may, for aught that we know,  
deserve the name of VILLAIN; and  
if he does all this in a secret, sly, un-  
derhanded manner, while in open day  
he is pretending respect & veneration  
for the characters and institutions thus  
calumniated, some who take a pleasure  
in the use of harsh language, may pro-  
nounce him a COWARD.

Mr. Jefferson's views in patronizing  
the works of Callender have been re-  
cently and very ably explained. We  
hope, in our subsequent remarks, to  
render equally evident the causes which  
produced in Mr. Jefferson that high  
esteem and affectionate attachment to  
Paine, of which we have been assured  
from his own pen.

In our investigation of these causes  
it is our intention to compare some of  
the most recent productions of Paine,  
with the writings which have been  
published under the sanction of his ap-  
probation and patronage.  
Should it appear in the result, that  
Mr. Jefferson and Paine have long har-  
monized in exertions to destroy the rep-  
utation of Washington, and with it the  
administration of our government, in their  
aim to the constitution of the United  
States, in its present form; and in their  
endeavors to bring reproach and contempt  
upon the Christian Religion, there will no  
longer be any room for surprise at  
hearing Jefferson talk of the glory  
with which Paine has labored in these  
subjects; nor will it astonish any one  
to find him assuring Paine of his high  
esteem and affectionate attachment.

In a future number we shall trace  
the different branches of the subject,  
in the order above mentioned.

From the Federal Ark.

The Jefferson Cheatbush.

1st. Question, WHO opposed the  
adoption of the Federal Constitution?  
Answer. The Democrats.  
and 2. Who wanted to involve us  
in an expensive war, on the side of  
France, against Great-Britain?

3. The Democrats.  
3d. Who abused general Wash-  
ington, for his proclamation of neutra-  
lity; and all his other exertions to  
keep us out of the war?

4. The Democrats.  
4th. Who supported Genet, the  
French ambassador, when he insulted  
general Washington, and our whole go-  
vernment; and threatened an appeal  
to the people?

5. The Democrats.  
5th. Whose consciences did the  
French ambassador say, had their pri-  
ces; and who, did he say, wanted  
French money?

6. The Democrats.  
6th. Who raised two insurrections  
against the government, that cost the  
country upwards of 1,200,000 dol-  
lars?

7. The Democrats.  
7th. Who declared we ought, in  
order to procure a treaty with France,  
to give the directory a tribe of 200,000  
dollars; to advance to them thirteen  
millions of dollars, on the credit of a  
claim they pretended to have on the  
Dutch; & to pay our own merchants 20  
millions of dollars, of which the French  
had plundered them during the war?

8. The Democrats.  
8th. Who now hold the offices of  
the government?

9. The Democrats.  
9th. How did they get into of-  
fice?

10. By reviling, back-biting, lying  
and evil speaking.  
10th. Who lost the head of the  
Democrat?

11. Jefferson.  
11th. Who has reviled the Christian  
religion—and said, in his "Notes on  
Virginia," that he cared not whether  
there was twenty Gods or one God;  
and that any old church was good en-  
ough to worship in, "a fellow that  
was born in a manger;"—insulting  
our Saviour?

12. Jefferson.  
12th. Who wrote to Mazzei, abu-  
sing the constitution, general Washing-  
ton and Mr. Adams—and to the infa-  
mous Tom Paine, inviting him here in  
a national ship?

13. Jefferson.  
13th. Who slipped his hand into  
the treasury, instead of his own pocket  
and gave Callender two hundred dollars  
of the public money; besides another  
hundred of his own, for writing a pam-  
phlet against the constitution—and  
making the most base and scandalous  
charges against Washington and A-  
dams?

14. Jefferson.  
14th. Who ordered 10,000 dollars  
of the public money—one half the sum  
for which the French schooner Peggy  
fold, to be returned to the French,  
contrary to the constitution?

15. Jefferson.  
15th. Who had 32,830 dollars 34  
cents of the public money, laid out  
in repairing the French ship L'Herminet,  
contrary to the constitution?

16. Jefferson.  
16th. Who recalled Mr. Hur-  
phreys, our minister at Madrid, and  
sent Charles Pinckney there, with an  
outfit of 9,000 dollars?

17. Jefferson.  
17th. Who sent Dawson to France  
in an armed ship, at the expense of  
30,000 dollars—merely to carry a mes-  
sage—when he might have gone for one  
hundred dollars in a merchant's ves-  
sel?

18. Jefferson.  
18th. Who ordered the Boston  
Frigate round from Boston, to New-  
York, at the expense of 2,000 dollars  
to take on board Mr. Livingston;  
when he might have joined her at Bos-  
ton, in three day's ride?

19. Jefferson.  
19th. Who ordered to be sold to  
a foreigner, the bank-stock of the  
United States, amounting to 2,000,000  
of dollars; and sunk in the sale, more  
than one hundred and fifty thousand  
dollars?

20. Jefferson.  
20th. Who ordered four dollars a  
ream to be paid to Duane, for four  
thousand reams of paper—when the  
same could have been purchased at three  
dollars a ream;—by which the United  
States lost 4,000 dollars?

21. Jefferson.  
21st. Who occasioned the release  
to the French republic, of a debt due  
to our citizens, for the loss of their ves-  
sels, and other property, amounting to  
twenty millions of dollars?

22. Jefferson.  
22d. Who influenced the democra-  
tic majority, in congress, last winter,  
to raise the salaries of the public offi-  
cers, thirteen thousand two hundred &  
fifty dollars?

23. Jefferson.  
23d. Who has expressed the most in-  
different anxiety to get Mr. Bayard, out  
of congress, and Mr. Rodney in his  
place?



...and unconstitutionality, and  
...will support them?

24th Q. Who is Jefferson?  
A. The greatest hypocrite in the  
world.

25th Q. What does he talk most a-  
bout?

A. Democratic economy.

26th Q. What is Democratic econo-  
my?

A. To get all they can into their  
own pockets.

27th Q. What has democratic eco-  
nomy cost the people of the United  
States, in six months past, since  
Jefferson and his friends got into of-  
fice?

A. Twenty millions, over hundred  
thirty-two thousand, each hundred & high-  
ty-nine dollars and fifty-four cents, as  
per statement.

#### STATEMENT.

	Dollars.
Debt due our citizens, relieved to France,	20,000,000
Loss on bank stock sold,	250,000
Expenses of the Bureau,	37,599 14
Sending Dawkins to France,	30,000
Salaries raised,	3,325 50
Quang's paper,	4,000
Boston Frigate going to New York,	2,000
Cash paid Callender, for the Protest before us,	200
<b>Total,</b>	<b>20,232,225 54</b>

From the "Trenton True American."

The attack upon Colonel Burr, in several  
late pamphlets and papers, has excited  
much indignation in the public mind, as  
well as a sense of the high station he has  
long occupied in the estimation of the  
friends of liberty, and his unusual and  
unfair extension, in their case, as from  
the important office he now holds by their  
franchise in the government of the United  
States. In New York, this sensation  
is particularly strong from his having  
been born and educated here; and from  
the high estimation universally enter-  
tained for the memory of his grandfa-  
ther and father, successful Presidents of  
Princeton College. The following let-  
ter came, therefore, but he extremely  
interesting, to our readers and the pub-  
lic generally. They are submitted to  
us for publication. We give them with-  
out a comment, confident that they will  
make a deep impression on the public  
mind.

#### LETTER

From Gov. Rhineland to Col. Burr.  
Trenton, Sept. 17, 1802.

Dear Sir,

It cannot have escaped your know-  
ledge, that two pamphlets, entitled,  
"The Narrative" and "The View,"  
published in your City, have engaged  
much of the public attention.

What regards the suppression of  
Wood's History of the Administration  
of John Adams, has become of no mo-  
ment since the book itself has been  
published, for it seems to be universal-  
ly agreed that the book, so far as any  
effect could be produced by it, was cal-  
culated to do more injury than bene-  
fit to the Republic. But the  
bold allegations which purport that  
you combined with the Federal party  
to defeat the election of Mr. Jefferson  
occasion some solicitude among those  
to whom you are unknown.

These, indeed, who have witnessed  
your various and uniform exertions in  
the cause of liberty, and the firmness  
and independence of your conduct on e-  
very occasion, are not to be shaken in  
their confidence or esteem by anonymous  
calumnies, but they can only ex-  
press their own opinions, and repeat  
the declarations which they are infor-  
med you have made. This leaves room  
for one common enemy to cavil.—If  
some one were authorized from you to  
make these declarations, it would be  
think restore the appearances which  
are entertained by some honest men,  
warm in the cause of freedom, jealous  
of their rights, and watchful of those  
who have the honour of being their  
representatives.

Get justice in your youth and in the  
army is generally known in this State.  
My Address to the people was Burling-  
ton, in September, 1800, wherein I sta-  
ted your services in the field and in  
the cabinet, and recommended you for  
the Presidency; it is not forgotten; and

the circumstances have established  
more inquiries of me respecting the al-  
lusion against you than would other-  
wise have been made.

I have no other apology to offer for  
this intrusion, than to assure you that  
it proceeds from motives founded in  
patriotism; and in that candid friend-  
ship which has ever subsisted between us.

I avail myself of this opportunity  
to renew the assurances of my respect  
and esteem; and that I am,  
Most truly, your friend.

Isaac H. Burr.

The Honorable AARON BURR,  
Vice-President of the U. S.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,  
New-York, 21st Sept. 1802.

Dear Sir,

You are at liberty to declare from  
me, that all those charges and insinua-  
tions which ever or insinuated that I ad-  
vised or countenanced the opposition  
made to Mr. Jefferson pending the late  
election and balloting for President;  
that I proposed or agreed to any terms  
with the Federal party, or with any in-  
dividual with either party; that I as-  
sented to be held up in opposition to him  
as attempted to withdraw from him  
the vote or support of any man, whe-  
ther in or out of Congress, that all  
such assertions and insinuations are false &  
groundless.

I have not thought that calumny,  
unsubstantiated by proof or the authority of  
a name, could so far receive attention  
from the public as to require an answer  
or even a denial: yet if you shall ima-  
gine that any declaration from me can  
be necessary to remove doubts from  
the mind of one honest man, you may  
consider this letter as submitted to  
your discretion, to publish, if you  
shall think proper.

Accept, I pray you, my thanks for  
your friendly solicitude, and assurances  
of the high respect and consideration  
with which I am,

A. BURR.

His Excellency Gov. Rhineland.

#### Foreign Intelligence.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

We have before us received by the  
late arrivals, Dutch papers to the 14th,  
French to the 15th, and English to  
the 15th August.

The Dutch (Rotterdam) papers  
indicate the rapid revival of commer-  
cial enterprise in Holland. The fa-  
mous bank of Amsterdam had been re-  
established on its ancient founda-  
tion; and things appeared promising to  
their former state. Belligerents were  
on the point of sailing from the Hel-  
land, to occupy the Cape of Good Hope,  
the West India colonies, restored to  
Holland by the treaty of Amiens.  
That destined to the West India was  
to carry 5400 troops, to be distributed  
at Surinam, Berbice, Essequibo, De-  
marara, St. Eustatia, Curacao, and  
St. Martin. The intricate situation  
of German indemnities had at last been  
terminated, agreeably to the treaty of  
Lunenburg, and several of the smaller  
states of Germany, had been ordered  
to be cut up, and parcelled over to  
Holland, Bavaria, and other Ger-  
man states, as compensation for the loss of  
their territories now incorporated  
with the French Republic. The  
troops destined to perform the opera-  
tion, were on the march, at the close  
of the last account. Some of the  
owners of these districts, such as the  
bishop of Bamberg and Wurzburg,  
had threatened to oppose the ar-  
rival; but it was believed, or soon as  
they saw the glitter of their knives &  
steel, they would consent to make a  
virtue of necessity, and submit.

The French papers are principally  
occupied by decrees respecting the in-  
ternal regulations of the Republic, &  
the consolidation and perpetuation of  
the government. From the loss of  
business in these countries, some  
failure and the war were in a state of  
increasing activity: the foreign and  
French arrivals at Rotterdam, and o-  
ther ports, are very numerous, an  
evidence from the merchants of there,  
to the first conflict, that at the  
right months past, to August, there  
had been 458 arrivals there from Eu-  
ropean ports, of which 200 were with

in the last two months. The expedi-  
tion to Louisiana was in a state of for-  
wardness.—General Bernadotte had  
declined accepting the military com-  
mand, and general Vidor had been  
appointed. One of our letters dated  
"Bonnava, Aug. 12," says: "I in-  
clude you the French *organique de la  
Constitution de la Republique*. In all these  
modifications France is still called a  
republic. All is not yet finished;  
you may expect some further  
modifications in a short time. Of things  
progressing on the desired point of the go-  
vernment. The people, though not un-  
commonly pleased, are and will remain  
tranquil. The work in this way that  
can be done, is preferable to any part  
of the revolution—the horrors of  
which are too recent to be acted over  
again." Our verbal intelligence states  
though the late measures of the govern-  
ment strike at the root of all the pro-  
fessed principles of the revolution; yet  
feeling they are calculated to extend  
the glory, and promote the prosperity  
of the country; knowing that Bonaparte  
has the absolute command and  
confidence of the army—whose pay he  
has lately increased & to gratify whose  
ambition the legion of honor has been  
created—and dreading the horrors  
which almost always attend revol-  
utions; no loud complaints were heard;  
and the senatus consults, are read, and  
obeyed, as they are issued with the best  
grace possible.—The French people  
generally appear to think with the wis-  
dom in the long.

When things are done, and past re-  
calling.  
Tis folly to fret, or cry:  
Prop up a tottering house that's falling;  
But when it's down—'en let it lie!"

And as they cannot remedy their pre-  
sented state of things, they attend to their  
business, and let those at Paris conduct  
the government as they list. Some,  
however, think, another movement  
is not at a great distance; & that Bonaparte  
must in a short time give place  
to Moreau, who is very popular  
throughout France. But all conjecture  
is mere conjecture.

By our English files it is pretty ap-  
parent that the public voice, late so  
loud in approbation of the peace, has  
greatly fallen; and that when the new  
parliament assembles, Mr. Pitt will be  
invited again to resume the reins of  
government.

#### American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, September 30.

#### ANOTHER DUEL.

On Monday last agreeably to previ-  
ous arrangements, another affair of hon-  
or was fought at Hoboken, between  
Robert M. Mullen & Robert Wallace,  
both of the city. They left town at  
3 o'clock in different barges, each  
rowed by four confidential oars men,  
and arrived nearly at the same time.  
An accident occurred in going over ex-  
cept the breaking of an oar. Having  
arrived at the rock pit, and arrange-  
ments being agreed upon by the seconds  
the combatants by signal, commenced  
fighting. In the first round M. Mullen  
fell. After a pause of five minutes the  
second round commenced. It was well  
supported on both sides for some time,  
when M. Mullen fell a second time.  
After a rest of ten minutes, they took  
their stand and fought the third round  
with great skill and judgment; but  
Wallace, after receiving several blows  
to the face and on his body, fell a third  
time. In ten minutes the fourth round  
was commenced and supported with  
great boldness, in which W. displayed  
his thumb a finger of the right hand;  
but which terminated in the fall of  
Wallace, owing to his foot catching in  
the rockings. After another pause of  
ten minutes, then Wallace fought  
the fifth round with their usual courage  
and valour; which however, was  
terminated by the intervention of the  
seconds, who humbly deterred that  
another should receive any more blows;  
that the combat ended, and the  
parties took leave, Mullen returned to the  
city the same evening.

We have not yet learnt the cause of  
this duel, but understand it was of a  
political nature. One of the duellist is  
a poor fellow.

SHANE WARRANTS.  
For libel on the City.

#### A LIST OF BOOKS

FOR SALE  
AT THE HERALD OFFICE.

BUTLER'S Modern  
Congress's Power,  
Parker's Key,  
Paley's Philosophy,  
Tacitus to Jefferson,  
Tappin's Parody,  
Fordyce's Address,  
Religion of the Fashionable World,  
Watts's Poems and Hymns,  
Wilberforce on Religion,  
Introduction to Reading,  
The Children's Friend,  
Introduction to Spelling and Reading,  
Entick's Dictionary,  
Schoolmaster's Assistant,  
Guthrie's Geographical Grammar,  
Gibson's Surveying,  
Living's Elements of Elegant Compo-  
sition.

The Teacher's Assistant,  
Looking Glass,  
Landlord and Mortar,  
Scott's Lessons,  
Freyer's Book-Geo.,  
Ditto, 12vo.,  
School Bibles,  
Parker's do.,  
Walker's Gazetteer,  
Elegant Extracts,  
Books for Children,  
Mennor's Morals,  
Tales of the Genii,  
Barbould's Lessons,  
Hymns in Prose,  
Webster's Grammar,  
Philadelphia Latin Grammar,  
Shedden's Latin,  
Ovid's Metamorphoses,  
Virgil's Daphni,  
Greek Grammar,  
Greek Testament,  
Terpiti,  
Juvonal,  
Deafblind Marriage, 3vols.,  
Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols.,  
Thompson's Works,  
Giel of the Mountain,  
Romance of the Forest,  
Begger Boy,  
Maid of the Hamlet,  
Female Reader,  
Rochester Family,  
Gount Roderick's Castle,  
Mountain Cottage,  
Markham's Parody,  
300 Animals,  
School for Children,  
Haunted Castle,  
Spirit of the Castle,  
Dilworth's Spelling Book,  
Testaments,  
Psalms,  
Primer,  
Song Books,  
Walters,  
Sealing Wax,  
Ink Powder,  
Ink Stands,  
Pen Knives,  
Writing Paper,  
Parchments,  
Memorandum Books,  
Copy Books,  
Cyphering ditto,  
Blank do.,  
Blank do., &c.

The Hypocrite Unmasked, and a variety  
of other Plays.

#### ALSO

#### Geographies in General.

#### FOR SALE

#### At Public Vendue.

On Wednesday the 27th day of October  
next, at 1 o'clock, (in the forenoon)  
publicly called Thomas.

A NUMBER of Horses, among  
which is a valuable Stud, two  
Mules, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; also  
farming Utensils, and some Household  
Furniture; all of which were the prop-  
erty of the late Mrs. Rebecca Gold-  
borough, deceased. Cattle will be re-  
quired for all sums under five pounds,  
and for all sums exceeding five pounds  
a credit of nine months will be given,  
upon the purchase giving bond with  
security to be approved of by the sub-  
scribes.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH,  
Widow of Rebecca Goldborough,  
deceased.

Pleasant Valley, 1  
Sept. 22d, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I  
intend publishing the next Gen-  
eral Assembly of Maryland for an  
A2 to show me from which I  
am unable to pay.

WILLIAM JONES.



**PHILADELPHIA, October 2.**  
Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, a large number of men, women and children, who were on board the ship, were marched out of the city to the motions of the negroes, who were advancing towards the Cape. On the 17th, at 4 o'clock in the morning, a gun was fired, and soon after, about half past six, a few miles from the harbor, the battle commenced, and he, with the negroes on board the vessel in the harbor, could plainly see the firing from both sides, which continued very hard till nine o'clock. They could perceive four times before the conclusion, that one party retreated down the hill, and when the firing ceased both parties appeared to be in the valley, from which circumstance, the reason on board the vessel, supposed the French retreated. Captain Rice mentioned the observation to a French officer, who was lying by the heat the negroes, when the officer said "it was one retrograde motion." The issue was kept a profound secret. On the 18th, there was another action between the French and negroes near the same place, which lasted between two and three hours, but all was kept secret—but reports say, had the late reinforcements been detailed a month longer, the negroes would by this time have been masters of the island.

The blacks were continually committing depredations around the Cape; they even stole the bodies of general Beyer, commandant at the Cape, and an in command on the island.

On the 18th of Sept. in the evening was brought to the Cape, by sea, loaded with chains, a black called general Charles Belle, whom it was reported (for at the Cape you have no certain intelligence of any transaction) was appointed by the blacks to be their commander and successor to Toussaint-Duvaline, (who four days before of him) having received, or pretended to have received information that Belle was building a fort on his plantation, detached a body of men, seized him and sent him to the Cape.

The agents for the sale of Belle, Capt. R. informs he was suspended by the French, but for what reason was not publicly known.

**ENOKVILLE, (T.) September 15.**  
On Wednesday last a party consisting of five Cherokee Indians, killed a young man by the name of Rader, on Little Pigeon, in Sevier county. The Indians had concealed themselves near a place where he was hunting horses. The balls entered his body. This murder is supposed to have been committed on account of the death of an Indian, who was accidentally killed in Sevier county last July.

**Fifty Dollars Reward.**  
**R**AN away from the subscriber last spring, a Malatto Slave, named **BILL TERN**—he is thin faced, a likely fellow, speaks slow and smooth, has an old scar on one side of his upper lip, he is about five feet seven or eight inches high, and about 27 or 28 years of age. He is good for something at his trade, and is a good farrier, also understands mending and caring well. He was raised in this county by Mr. Edward Bagley, deceased, and after his death owned by James Edwards of Baltimore, who sold him to Mr. Crowell near Roanoke Town, from whom I bought him. When he went off he wore a short blue coat, a pair of pantaloons and short white jacks, also a watch, a silver ring of his. Any person who will secure him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

**DANIEL DEARY.**  
Baltimore, 15th Sept. 1802.

**BALTIMORE, 15th Sept. 1802.**  
**R**AN away from the subscriber last spring, a Malatto Slave, named **BILL TERN**—he is thin faced, a likely fellow, speaks slow and smooth, has an old scar on one side of his upper lip, he is about five feet seven or eight inches high, and about 27 or 28 years of age. He is good for something at his trade, and is a good farrier, also understands mending and caring well. He was raised in this county by Mr. Edward Bagley, deceased, and after his death owned by James Edwards of Baltimore, who sold him to Mr. Crowell near Roanoke Town, from whom I bought him. When he went off he wore a short blue coat, a pair of pantaloons and short white jacks, also a watch, a silver ring of his. Any person who will secure him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

**DANIEL DEARY.**  
Baltimore, 15th Sept. 1802.

# THE HERALD.

**BALTIMORE.**  
**TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1802.**

It is with much pleasure, that I should at any time have occasion to come forward with any reasonable public on my own private affairs. But when a man has experienced an injury from an officer, who has sworn to perform his functions with integrity, and has been the victim of his perjury, he is entitled to the protection of the law. On Wednesday the 18th instant, I issued on Jacob Gibson, Esq. one of the Associate Justices for Talbot County, and requested that he would grant me a license for the sale of Liquors. Mr. Gibson, after a pause, replied—that if I would produce from some of my neighbors a Certificate of my good Character, he would then grant the license. Upon this unexpected refusal, I observed to him that I should not give myself the trouble of seeking such a Certificate—but that I would publish his conduct on this occasion without delay. I then left him.

To those who are acquainted with the general deportment of this man, his excuse for refusing me the license will upon their own confession, perhaps, appear a little lame. In the 15th clause of Herby's Compilation relative to Retailers of Spirituous liquors, I find authority for either of the Associate Justices to grant licenses to such persons as he "shall think to be retailers." &c. But neither this nor any one of the other clauses authorizes the demand of a Certificate of the character of an applicant. Still I do not say that it is improper to withhold licenses from irresponsible or dissolute characters as Mr. Gibson. The word for, I presume here implies a person of good report, as expressed in the relative clause. And if I am correct in this interpretation, I would ask you, Mr. Gibson, (and you have known me at least twelve years) what it is that disqualifies me from the sale of liquors?—Did you ever know that I had been a Retailer of liquors by which you could infer my disqualification for such a calling?—Or was I ever recorded as the Retailer of Talbot for a violation of the laws of my Country?—Or is it merely because we differ in politics? To these simple questions, Sir, your answers are invited. You have unwarrantably impeached my Character by a refusal of the license here alluded to, and I may now boldly ask your Honor, where's your warrant?—I am not disposed to persecution or ill-treatment, Mr. Gibson, or I would make a few more observations on this subject, since I have heard that you have declared in a public company that you "gloried in refusing licenses to such a damned Rascal as I am."—But when I shall hear from your Honor, you shall then be attended to more seriously.

**J. COWAN.**

**NOTICE.**  
ALL those persons who have yet neglected to pay off their Fees for the present year, are notified, that unless they make immediate payment the subscriber will be under the necessity of using compulsory measures, however disagreeable they may be to their Humble Servant.

**H. SHEPWOOD,**  
of Huntington, Sheriff.  
Sept. 4. 1802.

**COLOGNE MILL STONES.**  
THE subscriber has just received from three foreign sources, French and New-England Stones, which may be used of those owners or in the lump. They have also on hand a large quantity of the best quality of the Stone of Hind. See list, list of all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

**J. B. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON,**  
Baltimore, County Wharf.  
Oct. 2. 1802.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber has obtained from the Orphan Court of Frederick County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration to the Estate of Levin Townsend, late of Worcester County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby notified to present the same with the vouchers thereon to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of April next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

**JOHN TOWNSEND, Adm'r.**  
Oct. 11. 1802.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber has obtained from the Orphan Court of Frederick County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration to the Estate of Levin Townsend, late of Worcester County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby notified to present the same with the vouchers thereon to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of April next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

**JOHN TOWNSEND, Adm'r.**  
Oct. 11. 1802.

**Valuable Lands For Sale.**  
The subscriber offers for sale the following very valuable Lands on which a liberal profit, and an indisputable title will be given viz:  
**PART of a Tract of Land** called Hawkins's Thicket, containing 600 acres, more or less, lying in Talbot's Neck, Queen Ann's County, about 10 miles from Centerville, on the main road leading from Centerville Bridge, 1 mile from Rappahannock, and 2 from the Nine Bridges. This land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, Indian corn, &c. &c. divided into three tracts of about 200 acres each, on which are a good dwelling house, two barns, and other convenient buildings. The wood land is excellent, abounding in oak and hickory. The Tenant Mr. Isaac Suggs will show this land to any person desirous of viewing it.

Also part of a Tract of Land called Dawson's Neck, containing about 124 acres, lying in Queen Ann's County, about 3 1/2 miles from Tacketts Bridge, on the main road leading to the Nine Bridges, and 7 miles of Centerville. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn. Mr. Philip Porter, the tenant will show this land to any person who may wish to view it.

Also part of a Tract of Land called Heworth, containing about 100 acres, lying within little more than a mile of Rappahannock. This farm has a fine rich bottom, is of 15 acres of which might at very little expense be converted into a most excellent meadow, and from its vicinity to Rappahannock, must be very valuable. The tenant Mr. John Arundale or the subscriber will show this land to any person who may wish to view it.

If the above Lands are not disposed of at private sale, the two Farms lying in Queen Ann's County will be offered at Public Sale, at Mr. Wagoner's Tavern, Rappahannock, on Thursday the 24th December next, and the Farm near Rappahannock at Mr. Porter's Tavern (Rappahannock) on the Tuesday following, the 2nd December. The terms of sale will be one fourth cash and the remaining 3/4 in three annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale. In the mean time the subscriber will wear with any person desirous of purchasing the above Land at private sale.

**JOSEPH HASKINS,**  
Attorney in Rappahannock  
Trustee of the late  
C. Cookland.  
Rappahannock, 1st Dec. 1802.

**FOR SALE AT Public Vendue.**  
On Thursday the 25th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, at the farm of the late Mr. Richard Gordon, lately occupied by Henry Hobbs, deceased.

**VALUABLE Stock of Horses,** Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Farm Utensils. A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums exceeding ten dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security previous to the delivery of the articles: Cash will be required for all articles under the \$10 value.

**AMELIA HOBBS,**  
Administratrix of  
Henry Hobbs, deceased.  
Queen Ann's County,  
October 19th. 1802.

**NOTICE.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly, for an Act of Intolvency, to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

**JAMES DICKINSON.**  
October 9. 1802.

**NOTICE.**  
I HEREBY inform all those who are concerned, that I intend to petition the next general assembly for an Act of Intolvency.

**THOMAS GORDON.**  
Sept. 22. 1802.

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**  
**R**ANAWAY from the subscriber on Friday the 18th instant, a Negro Man called Jack, commonly called Harding's Jack, about 5 feet 10 inches high, he is remarkably black, & when looking to his right back, he had on when he went off a country made ruffled shirt and trousers of Russia duck canvas. Whoever takes up the above mentioned Negro and lodges him in jail, so that the subscriber get him again, and returns the same reward, & if brought home all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber near Rappahannock, Talbot county.

**Wm. R. SMYTH.**  
October 11. 1802.

**NOTICE.**  
THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan Court of Frederick County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration to the Estate of Levin Townsend, late of Worcester County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby notified to present the same with the vouchers thereon to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of April next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

**JOHN TOWNSEND, Adm'r.**  
Oct. 11. 1802.

**Valuable Lands For Sale.**  
The subscriber offers for sale the following very valuable Lands on which a liberal profit, and an indisputable title will be given viz:  
**PART of a Tract of Land** called Hawkins's Thicket, containing 600 acres, more or less, lying in Talbot's Neck, Queen Ann's County, about 10 miles from Centerville, on the main road leading from Centerville Bridge, 1 mile from Rappahannock, and 2 from the Nine Bridges. This land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, Indian corn, &c. &c. divided into three tracts of about 200 acres each, on which are a good dwelling house, two barns, and other convenient buildings. The wood land is excellent, abounding in oak and hickory. The Tenant Mr. Isaac Suggs will show this land to any person desirous of viewing it.

Also part of a Tract of Land called Dawson's Neck, containing about 124 acres, lying in Queen Ann's County, about 3 1/2 miles from Tacketts Bridge, on the main road leading to the Nine Bridges, and 7 miles of Centerville. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn. Mr. Philip Porter, the tenant will show this land to any person who may wish to view it.

Also part of a Tract of Land called Heworth, containing about 100 acres, lying within little more than a mile of Rappahannock. This farm has a fine rich bottom, is of 15 acres of which might at very little expense be converted into a most excellent meadow, and from its vicinity to Rappahannock, must be very valuable. The tenant Mr. John Arundale or the subscriber will show this land to any person who may wish to view it.

If the above Lands are not disposed of at private sale, the two Farms lying in Queen Ann's County will be offered at Public Sale, at Mr. Wagoner's Tavern, Rappahannock, on Thursday the 24th December next, and the Farm near Rappahannock at Mr. Porter's Tavern (Rappahannock) on the Tuesday following, the 2nd December. The terms of sale will be one fourth cash and the remaining 3/4 in three annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale. In the mean time the subscriber will wear with any person desirous of purchasing the above Land at private sale.

**JOSEPH HASKINS,**  
Attorney in Rappahannock  
Trustee of the late  
C. Cookland.  
Rappahannock, 1st Dec. 1802.

**FOR SALE**  
**A VALUABLE Tract of Land,** containing about 250 acres, beautifully situated on the Rappahannock Bay, 1 mile from Queen's Town. Also, Fifteen Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls, to be sold in families.

Likewise, a handsome Schooner, five years old, better than a battleship.

Also, Five Head of Horses, one of which is a good carriage horse, one a complete saddle creature, Five Head of Cattle, any person inclined to purchase any of the above property may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

**HENRY COVERLY.**  
Queen Ann's County,  
October 8. 1802.

**NOTICE.**  
WILL be reported on the 1st and 2nd of October, by order of the Orphan Court, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, all the Bonds and kitchen furniture belonging to the late Rev. John Smith. A credit of three months will be given on all articles exceeding 5. & the purchaser giving bond with approved security previous to the delivery of the articles. Cash will be required for all articles under the \$5 value.

**JAMES SMITH, Adm'r.**  
Oct. 1. 1802.

**NOTICE.**  
WILL be reported on the 1st and 2nd of October, by order of the Orphan Court, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, all the Bonds and kitchen furniture belonging to the late Rev. John Smith. A credit of three months will be given on all articles exceeding 5. & the purchaser giving bond with approved security previous to the delivery of the articles. Cash will be required for all articles under the \$5 value.

**JAMES SMITH, Adm'r.**  
Oct. 1. 1802.



Notice.

By Order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Elgate Hitch, late of Somerset county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of November next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of May, Eighteen Hundred and Two.

MARY HITCH.

Administrix.

5m. 19.

MARYLAND. All persons interested are hereby notified that we intend to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland to enact a Law for the purpose of enabling us to erect and make a public Road of our private Road granted unto us by Dorchester County Court, beginning at a marked Post standing on Chickme-comico Road running a cross the neighbourhood to Nanticoke River-side.

BENJAMIN CRAFT.  
WILLIAM CRAFT.  
SAMUEL PHILIPS.  
HUGH CRAFT.

Dorchester County, Aug. 20, 1802.

THE Subscriber intends to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for a Release from his Debts.

FRANCIS ROSSE.

Sept. 2, 1802.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the Legislature of Maryland at the next session, for a divorce from his wife Sally Vasey.

SAMUEL VASEY.  
Worcester county, }  
22d Sept. 1802. } 6w'37

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of the said county in Maryland, Letters of Administration debonis non on the personal estate of Nathaniel Manning, late of the said county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 30th of March next, to receive their distribution of assets in the hands of the subscriber, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

JOSEPH ENNALS.  
Sept. 23, 1802. tf.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale, on liberal and advantageous terms, his farm (near Easton) now in the occupation of Mr. John Clayland. From the healthy and good situation, and numerous advantages attending this Farm, its worthy the notice of the Industrious Farmer. The Land will be laid down, and a plat ready in a short time for the inspection of those who wish to purchase.

The lot of ground purchased of John Edmonson, Esq. containing five and half acres, in the vicinity of this town, is likewise offered for Sale. The Store and Counting Room at present occupied by the subscriber, is offered for Rent, commencing 1st of January, 1803.

All those indebted to the subscriber are most earnestly solicited to close their accounts as speedily as possible.

SAMUEL NICOLS.  
Easton, October 5, 1802. '38 tf.

BLANKS

Of all kinds. Printed at this Office with accuracy and dispatch.

Valuable Medicines,

FOR SALE

By Dr. John Stevens, Junr. Easton, Ferguson and Reed, Cambridge, and James Clayland, Centerville.

The Public are respectfully informed that LEE & CO. and the Agents of their appointment, will in future keep constant supply of the following MEDICINES, which are in high esteem, and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the Drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store.

HAMILTON'S

Essence & Extract of Mustard;

A safe and effectual remedy for

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the Face and Neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external and internal use.

The Pills operate mildly by urine, and by insensible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humors; they are highly useful to the stomach, create appetite, aid digestion, remove flatulencies, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful assistant to the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, and Palsy—and by its peculiar penetrating and dispersing quality, removes the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled feet, head ache, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medicine should be prescribed with equal success in such a variety of cases, but this surprise will cease when it is recollected that all these complaints result from the same cause—a stoppage in the circulation of the lymph or obstructions in the lymphatic vessels.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe County, (Virginia.)

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful, you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOVER, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely—that his wife, Mary Hover, was so severely afflicted with violent Rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, & every probable remedy attempted, when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of Health and Strength.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for Philadelphia County.

"An Ounce of Prevention is worth a Pound of Cure."

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills. The operation of these Pills is perfect.

by mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual constipation—sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

HAHN'S

TRUE AND GENUINE

German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

GENUINE

Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammation, redness, scurf, itches, ring worms, sunburns, prickly heat, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that naturally insensible perspiration, which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE

Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious humors and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

HAHN'S

Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, fluxions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles, &c. fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE

Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredients whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the exhibition of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended (particularly to the Ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful racy color and delicate softness to the lips.

INFALLIBLE

Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of Agues, Remittent & In-

termittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify, their being cured by these drops, after the bark & every other medicine has proved ineffectual. No one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, & numbers not half a bottle.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a fresh supply has now been received of

THE PATENT

Indian Vegetable Specific.

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrate its efficacy in expelling the venereal poison, however deeply rooted in the constitution, & in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, as operation is so gentle that it is given to numerous patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, & performs a cure without disturbing the system, or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time and least inconvenience possible.

Church's Cough Drops.

Gowland's Lotion;

Anderson's Pills.

Hooper's Pills, &c. &c.

June 12, 1802. 5f.—21.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the next General Assembly of Maryland, to relieve me from Debts, which from a variety of misfortunes I am unable to pay.

EDWARD HALL.

Queen-Ann's County }

19th of August, 1802. } 2w—33

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I mean to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for the benefit of an act of Insolvency.

ROBERT ROLLE.

September 16th 1802 }

Dorset County. } w—36

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscribers intend to petition the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass an act to empower some suitable person to sell the Real Property of Doctor EZEKIEL HAYNIE, late of Somerset county, deceased; as they are of opinion that such sale would be greatly to the advantage of the heirs.

MARTIN L. HAYNIE.

THOMAS BAYLY.

Somerset county, Sept. 4, 1802.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber from a number of unforeseen accidents, is obliged to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to relieve him from Debts, he is unable to pay, and in confinement for.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Princess Anne Eastern Shore }

of Maryland, Sept. 19th, 1802. } 37

Notice.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified that I intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland for an Act of Insolvency.

DAVID SHIPPY.

Dorchester County, Aug. 30, 1802.





## EASTERN SHORE

## INTELLIGENCER.

(Vol. XIIIth.) TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1862. (No. 641.)

EASTON—(Maryland:) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

## Politics of Europe.

[From a semi-official French Paper.] If politics lived, like common fame, upon surmises & conjectures, we should not be at a loss to occupy our readers. The want of great events is supplied with reports of great projects, and though the realizing them is not promised for to day, we may rest assured that it will take place to-morrow.

The affair of the German, Indemnities, which has so long occupied so many ministers, is not sufficient for political speculations; they pass with a rapid stride from Ratisbon to Constantinople, and return passibus equis, from the Bosphorus to the banks of the Seine. They restore the Germanic constitution, perfect the French, deal out to some powers the European provinces of the Porte, destroy with one hand the Turkish despot, and raise the First Magistrate of France with the other.

For some time past the German Gazettes have been dispatching the Prussian & Palatine soldiers to take possession of the country ceded to the King & to the Elector. They have enriched the Margrave of Baden with the Palatine possessions of the Rhine, determined that the Elector of Mentz shall be the sole Ecclesiastical elector; placed his new seat of government at Ratisbon, packed off the Diet like old and useless lumber, to Augsburg—fixed upon Baden and Wirtemberg as the successors of Treves and Cologne, reduced the number of free and Imperial cities to six; decided upon a new organization of the colleges of the Diet, and distributed among the Princes aggrieved, the rich spoils of Bishoprics, Chapels and Abbeys. There remains no longer any doubt, except with respect to the consent of Austria, nor any more difficulties than that of ascertaining whether the Ecclesiastical Princes will lose their political rights with their fortune.

Less informed than the German journalists of what is passing in the Governments of France, Austria and Prussia, we shall not confirm their reports upon the plan adopted; we shall even permit ourselves to doubt whether the difficulties have as yet been removed by the Cabinets of Europe as easily as the Gazettes have removed them; but we will assert of our own accord that the negotiation between Paris and Berlin have been completely terminated to the satisfaction of the two powers; and if it be true, as we are led to believe, that the Emperor has at length convoked the extraordinary deputation of the empire; perhaps a few months will complete the definitive arrangements of this new distribution of Germany, which has engaged the public attention for some years.

As it costs speculators only some geographical trouble to distribute provinces, it was more easy for them to dispose of European Turkey than to regulate the shares of the German princes. They evade too the greatest difficulty, by leaving us totally in the dark with respect to the Government that is to have the command of the Dardanelles. This is the great obstacle to a plan which is by no means new, and which, in the Pontificate of Leo X. was agreed upon by the principal states.

The Emperor was to proceed by Bosnia to Constantinople, & the King of France, by Albania and Greece. Other princes were to embark in their ports.

It would be less difficult for them to realize the plan now than it was then; the territories of the petty German princes are not more easy to invade than the European possessions of the Grand Seigneur. To be convinced of this, it is only necessary to cast our eyes on the wretched state of degradation into which that power is fallen, insulted, unacknowledged in several provinces, and menaced every moment by troops revolting in the very capital. But these facilities may be balanced as they were three centuries ago, by the general interest of Europe; and that interest, in the question of the maintenance or expulsion of the Grand Seigneur, may, notwithstanding the assurance of those who confine him to Asia, be still regarded as a problem.

For us the only necessity which we have felt for a long time is that of giving to our government great strength and *clat*. Hence no doubt the credit given to the reports of certain charges which might tend to augment the one and the other. These reports, originating we know not where, reach us from a distance of 200 leagues. If they come from men, who, from the innermost part of Germany, pretend to divine the mind of the First Consul, we must presume that distance augments sagacity if not confidence. Let us leave them to pierce from afar the evils which appear to us impenetrable, though near at hand. Let us content ourselves with seizing on these reports what they contain most striking to the person who has learned to listen to them. They announce the opinion of Europe. It seems to tell us that we should hasten to join to strength the means of stability, & that in augmenting the internal security, they will fortify the external peace. When that peace appeared to become every day more solid and beneficent, it is curious to see the chief of a reGENCY of Africa declare war against all the powers of Europe. Intoxicated with a success unexampled for them, the Algerines think they have acquired, by a victory over a Portuguese frigate, a right to insult the whole world. Their insolence demands chastisement similar to that which France and England inflicted upon them in the 17th century. People may see that their Dey is charged to accelerate the revolution promised by the treaty of Amiens, and to force the great power to give the lie to Montesquieu, who accuses them of favoring the piracies of the Barbary Powers, because they reduce the commerce of the little States.

The outrages of Algiers, and the efforts or rather the trouble which their punishment will require, do not deserve to be reckoned among the obstacles which can retard the re-establishment of commerce, and our return towards the prosperity which belong to us. This process is slow in its nature, as all restoration after long and great calamities. There is, however, already a sensible movement in our ports. Commerce is reviving, and we are able at length to look with some satisfaction upon the resources from which it is going to revive. These successes of general Leclerc at St. Domingo and of general Richépanle at Guadaloupe, confirm that which we were a long time under the melancholy necessity of doubting. We still have colonies:—Martinique is going to restore to us

means of fortune of which we have been for ten years deprived. Louisiana will shortly present new ones; and when we shall have learned to estimate their value, when we shall draw from the Antilles all the resources which we may be allowed to hope for, when the Levant shall be completely re-opened to us like America, the national industry will have recovered its real aliment. France desires it so much the more as she is every day withdrawing herself more and more from those political cares, which, in destroying the repose of nations would distract their attention from their true interest. If we were ready to suffer ourselves to be led astray by false ideas of liberty, Europe must also allow that we have been ready to acknowledge what ever is chimerical in such deductions. The lesson has cost us dear no doubt, but perhaps there are none really instructive in such things, except those of experience and adversity. Our allies profit by it and their governments appear to be acquiring sufficient solidity for us to leave them to their independence. Helvetia is on the eve of being evacuated by our troops in the same manner as Holland has been for some months. Among the traits which mark the wisdom of the new republican constitutions in Switzerland and Italy, we distinguish the spirit of conciliation which has taken place of the system of perfectability, and the favor shewn to the primary basis of all national representation, to that principle which we so fatally neglected. It will be understood that we mean to speak of property. Its rights are now defended in the very countries where demagogues had infected all the classes with its pernicious maxims, and with us we hear them recommended by organs of the public opinion, who are free from suspicion.

We shall recollect the deplorable excesses to which the doctrine of the *ancients* hurried us; and the calamities which their domination inflicted upon us, to feel in its full force all the importance of granting to the *possessors*, landed proprietors, a great political influence.

They alone offer a solid guarantee to the nation and the government; they alone are of necessity animated by that persevering spirit, the value of which is never better felt than in the midst of the ruins that are to be removed; with what care ought not the genius that creates, nourish the spirit that preserves it.

## Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, August 24.

The *Moniteur* of the 19th, received yesterday, contains, under the head *Genoa*, an article calculated to shew the extent to which the depredations of the piratical reGENCY of Algiers have been carried. It appears from the statements, respecting the different powers of Europe, inserted in this document, that they have contributed in the course of the last three years to the maintenance of this wretched & contemptible government, if such it can be called, not less than half a million of money. Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Portugal seem in this general account, to be sunk into the degrading state of instruments of convenience to the dey, whom he

treats as sponges, which he is unable to squeeze as he pleases.

The insertion of this article in the *Moniteur* may, however, be considered as a precursor to some hostile attempt on the part of France to reduce the reGENCY of Algiers to that significance beyond which it should not go. If Bonaparte be really determined to prosecute a measure so very salutary to the general interests and honor of Europe, he will have with him the hearts and wishes of every man, who cannot view without indignation the aggressions of this nest of scions. The success of an expedition of this nature will redound more to his reputation than all the fulsome addresses of congratulation which have been lavished upon him for the last seven days by the civil, military, and ecclesiastical authorities of the republic.

GREENOCK, August 31.

Paris papers to the date of August 23d have been received since our last; their contents are of very considerable importance. On the 21st the members of the conservative senate took the oath of fidelity prescribed by the new constitution. After this ceremony, the senate entered upon the practical observance of the new constitution. The minister for foreign affairs then reported the arrangements which had been made, in order to carry the treaty of Luneville into effect. After hearing this report, the first consul retired with the same pomp, and attended by an immense crowd of the citizens.

The report of the minister for foreign affairs relative to the treaty of Luneville, contains the ideas of the French government on the subject of the indemnities. The principles there laid down are no wise novel; they are such as have long obviously directed the conduct of France, in the new arrangements of the Germanic states. The concentration of the states of the three great powers of Austria, France and Prussia; the interposing certain small states between, to prevent the immediate contact of these powerful neighbors; and the rendering Prussia the counterpoising weight to the house of Austria—are the fundamental maxims laid down in these arrangements by the French politicians.

## American Intelligence.

NORFOLK, October 2.

*Late from the Mediterranean.* Captain Fletcher, of the ship *Hercy* of Boston, 70 days from Leghorn, bound to Baltimore, has favored us with the following particulars:

That he left Gibraltar the 1st August, at which time the frigates, *Cheapeak* and *Adams*, and the schooner *Enterprise*, were lying there. Was informed by Commodore Morris, that the Emperor of Morocco had proposed to make peace for six months, and had sent to Mr. Simpson, American Consul, who went over to Suez the 17th July in the schooner *Enterprise* to meet the Governor of Tangiers, on the subject. Commodore Morris was waiting to know the result of the negotiation; which if favorable, he was to proceed up the Mediterranean. There were certain accounts of six frigates of Tripolitan cruizers out, the largest of which mounts but six guns; the others are full of men. The Boston frigate, Captain M'Neil, was at Naples the 14th July, and hourly expected at Gibraltar.



# THE HERALD.

EASTON,  
TUESDAY MORNING, October 26.

The following gentlemen are elected members to the general assembly.  
For Worcester.—Philip Quinton, Stephen Parnell, Levin Handy, and Ephraim K. Wilson, Esquires.  
For Somerset.—Benjamin Dashiell, Thomas Williams, John Colman and James C. Hyland, Esquires.  
For Caroline.—Thomas Mason, Robert Orrel, John Hardcastle, and John Young, Esqs.

We understand that letters have been received in this country from Algiers, as late as the 7th of July, which furnish the following information:

The dey of Algiers has demanded of the American consul to direct the U. States frigate the George Washington to be brought to Algiers, for the purpose of being sent by the dey to Constantinople, to transport a quantity of spars and other articles. The consul remonstrated, but in vain. The dey directed him to write immediately, & obtain an answer as soon as possible.

On the evening, however, of the same day, the dey informed the consul, that considering the great distance of the United States, he had determined to call upon the consuls of nearer nations. Such demand is stated to have been made of the Spanish and Danish consuls.

On the 29th June, a Tripolitan corsair, with the American brig Franklin as a prize arrived at Algiers. The claim of the consul for a restoration of the vessel and crew, had not on the 7th of July succeeded.

On the 16th of June, three ships of the line and two frigates of Spain threatened a blockade of Algiers, and demanded all captured Spanish vessels. The dey threatened war against Spain, which was only averted on the following terms: the payment in money and presents to the amount of 131,000 dollars; a renunciation by Spain, of her claim to captured vessels and departure of the Spanish fleet.

On the 23d of June, in an interview with the British consul and Sir Robert Barlow, the Dey demanded a change of the British passports, and a compliance with his old claim of 187,000 dollars, declared if these terms were not complied within five months, he would make war against England.

On the 30th of June, the Dey demanded of Thanville, the French agent sums alleged to be due, promised, amounting to 500,000 dollars, and threatened war against France, if not complied with in 40 days.

It is further stated, that Algiers & Tunis are on the verge of a war.

[Nat. Intell.]

Extract of a letter from Aux Cayes, dated August 28.

"I am sorry to inform you of the troubles here. This day several vessels have arrived from St. Louis, loaded with women and children. The blacks have got possession of the fort there, though not of the town. The inhabitants of this place are very much alarmed, as there are no troops to protect them. Business wholly at a stand, and I am fearful of an embargo. The seamen from the American vessels are ordered on shore to keep guard. I hope that the storm will be soon over."

## HEALTH OFFICE.

Philadelphia, October 11.

The board of health, desirous to give every information to their fellow citizens respecting the health of the city and districts, have caused diligent enquiry to be made, and have the pleasure to state, that from certificates of nineteen respectable physicians, and the report of the association in the Northern Liberties, it appears that the health thereof is so far improved, that there is little doubt in a few days every cause of alarm will entirely subside.

By order of the board,  
CORNELIUS COMEGYS,

Att-R  
BENJ. F. GARRIGUES.

President,  
Secretary.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States Schooner Enterprise, dated Malaga, 28th June, 1802.

We arrived at Tripoli on the first of May, and took our station in company with the Swedish admiral, whose ship was the only one on that station. After making the necessary arrangements with the admiral, respecting signals, &c. we stood in for the town and fort, and approached so near as to have a tolerable view of their fortifications, galleys, gun-boats, &c. When the people saw us standing in towards the fort, they assembled in great numbers on the beach. We continued that and the next day close in with the shore. We discovered their galleys and gunboats in motion, standing out of the harbor. We made sail and bore down for them. Before we had got within reach of their guns they began to fire at us, which we returned. The gun-boats took shelter under the fort, nor could we get them farther out. When we approached the fort, as the garrison imagined within reach of their heavy metal, they fired at us. We amused ourselves with them for about half an hour. But, as they were too cowardly to come out, and we too weak to encounter nine galleys and gun-boats, and a fort mounting from sixty to eighty heavy guns, and the wind becoming light, we hauled off shore. Soon after they our sweeps & gave chase. We continued our course, hoping to get them so far out, that if a breeze should spring up, we might be able to overtake them before they could get back under cover of the fort. As soon as they saw the admiral's ship in stays they put back with all possible expedition. We bore down the land; night came on, & it became perfectly calm. We expected to be attacked that night, as we were not more than three or four leagues from the fort, and I have been told that they can row their galleys eight knots an hour. However, we saw nothing of them till the next day, when we saw them at anchor in their harbor.

The French Consul came on board of the admiral the next day, and informed him that the Bey was so enraged that he had ordered the Swedish flag staff to be cut down for, although the two nations were at war, the Swedish consul had not left Tripoli; and he had been permitted to hoist his flag whenever he thought proper. The Tripolitans have about one hundred Swedes in slavery. It is said that the Swedish Admiral has received orders not to treat with Tripolitans upon any other terms than such as may be agreed to by the American Commodore. It is certain that the Swedish admiral is to act with the American commander, particularly in laying siege to Tripoli, which ought to have taken place before now. We are surprised that our Squadron has been detained so long.

On the 1st of June, on our way down to Tunis, we saw a sail ahead, standing after us, with a free wind. We had heard that a Tripolitan galley was out, and supposed this to be her. Fearing that she should know us, we stood on, and in order to give her an opportunity of coming up with us we rigged out drag spars over the bows, &c. so that the way of the schooner was shortened from about seven to one and a half knots. They were now coming up with us, but they soon up helm, and stood in shore. We bore down for her and gave her a gun, and out sweeps and gave chase; she got out her sweeps too. Thus we continued in close pursuit till half past eight in the evening, when, under cover of night she made her escape to the great mortification of all hands. During the chase we gave her about fifty shot. Our crew did not leave their oars for six hours, the whole time straining every nerve, and when it was necessary for some of them to break off to trim the sails, the officers supplied their places.

"If the Americans do not make a descent on Tripoli this season, they may have reason to regret it. Provisions are scarce, the people very dissatisfied, and attribute all their calamities to the conduct of the Bey. This monster not satisfied with assassinating his father, not long since drove off his brother, and usurped his part of the Regency. The injured brother fled to Tunis, and thence to Malta, where I believe he remains. The usurper, finding his subjects enraged at his brutal

conduct towards his elder brother who was greatly esteemed by the people, has made him some overtures of reconciliation. The result is not known. It is thought, however, that he would rather receive a proposal from the American commodore, and that he would assist in attacking Tripoli.

"We have been assured that the Tripolitans have three galleys out, & we may reasonably suppose that they have others of which we have not heard. How then is it possible for our merchant ships to escape? Whatever may be the opinion of the people of the United States, their commerce in the Mediterranean is far from being well protected, for it is not possible to prevent these savages from getting their galleys out to sea.

"Algiers and Tunis wait the result of our affairs with Tripoli, and if we do not act firmly, it is probable that we shall have them all to contend with.

"These seas are also infested with other pirates; a Swedish merchantman was taken in the Gut by one of them; and an English merchantman was taken in the Archipelago, and all hands put to death. A French ship with troops, from Toulon bound to the West Indies, was cast away on the Barbary coast, such of the persons belonging to her as escaped the waves were seized by the Turks and Arabs; some were put to death, and the rest carried into the mountains.

"The Cathedral at this place is one of the most stupendous productions of art; it covers a considerable square. I have been at the top of the steeple, which is said to be the highest in Europe. In ascending the steeple I counted three hundred and fifty-six steps. It is richly ornamented in the inside with clusters of colonades, and statues, all of solid marble, white, black, and variegated. St. John's Church in Malta, is not so large, but excels this sculpture and painting.

"Near Tunis I had the pleasure of seeing the ruins of Carthage, and the extensive and fertile plain where the great and memorable battle was fought between the Romans and Carthaginians, under the command of Scipio and Hannibal. It is perhaps the most beautiful plain that the human eye ever surveyed. It is in a high state of cultivation, and charmingly interspersed with olive trees."

A letter from New-Orleans, dated September 13, says:—"We have nothing particular new here. Our last advices from Spain were by the May packet which brought the official accounts of peace, but no orders for its publication. The intendante of the province intends closing this port, and has communicated his views to the governor. If the latter agrees to the measure, it will be immediately executed; otherwise there may be some delay. It is rumored that the governor intends to oppose the measure until the publication of the peace. These things I mention, as interesting to your commercial friends. This place enjoys the most perfect health."

## A Providential and Remarkable Deliverance.

On Friday evening last, about 4 o'clock, on her passage from this city to Orangtown, Rockland County, was upset near Bulls Ferry, by a flaw of wind, the Schooner Defiance, John Demaree master. As soon as the disaster was perceived by Captain Covenhoven, from Tarry-Town, he immediately put after her, and by his timely and spirited exertions, rescued upwards of thirty souls from perishing—this being done, he made every exertion to restore them to their former state, but not without the assistance of Captain Requa and Hammond, from Tarry-Town, and a Mr. Bartoleff from Bulls Ferry, who all came a long ride and near the wreck, and by their joint assistance raised her during the night, & pumped and baled her free by the next morning. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the before named gentlemen, and the hands who go with them, for their kind & benevolent aid.

From a late P. York.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, dated August 18, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"There wants nothing to render the

navigation of the Mediterranean as safe for American as for the commercial nations of Europe, but from 8 to 10 small well armed vessels, which would soon drive these lawless barbarians off the surface of the sea: Such has always been our opinion, and we are pleased to see it corroborated by the testimony of our experienced friend, Mr. Eaton, in his private correspondence with us."

On Sunday the 22d August, upwards of 50 houses were destroyed by fire in the town of Thurles (Ireland). The fire was communicated by some boys who had been firing squibs, the wadding of one of which lodged in the thatch of a house.

F. G.

## SLANDER.

Malicious slander, is the relating of either truth or falsehood, for the purpose of creating misery.

I acknowledge that the truth or falsehood of what is related varies the degree of guilt considerably; and that slander, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, signifies the circulation of malicious falsehoods; but truth may be made instrumental to the success of malicious designs as well as falsehood; and if the end be bad, the means cannot be innocent.

I think the idea of slander ought to be confined to the production of gratuitous mischief. When we have an end or interest of our own to serve, if we attempt to compass it by falsehood, it is fraud; if by a publication of the truth, it is not without some additional circumstance of breach of promise, betraying of confidence, or the like, to be deemed criminal.

Sometimes the pain is intended for the person to whom we are speaking; at other times an enmity is to be gratified by the prejudice or disquiet of a third person. To infuse suspicions, to kindle or continue disputes, to avert the favor and esteem of benefactors from their dependents, to render some one whom we dislike contemptible or obnoxious in the public opinion, are all offices of slander; of which the guilt must be measured by the intensity and extent of the misery produced.

The disguises under which slander is conveyed, whether in a whisper, with injunctions of secrecy, by way of caution, or with affected reluctance, are all so many aggravations of the offence, as they indicate more deliberation and design.

Paley.

## OF THE HAVANNA.

Since publishing the list of officers of the United States resident abroad, in which the consulate of the Havana is stated as "vacant," we are authorized to mention, for the information of those who have still existing affairs in that quarter, that Mr. Vincent Gray was appointed by Mr. Morton, lately consul at that place, as provisional Agent for the remaining concerns of that department; and that so late, as the 10th of last month Mr. Gray continued in charge thereof, and of all the former records and documents of the consulate.

From the above source we are also informed, that advices from the Havana, so late as the 19th of the last month state, on unquestionable authority, that the count de Mopox (commonly called count Jaruco from the family title) had obtained from the court of Spain, whither he had recently gone from the Havana, the privilege of introducing into that port one hundred and forty thousand barrels of Flour. This exclusive privilege, though it must necessarily be principally supplied from the United States, is a finishing blow to our regular commercial intercourse with the Havana. The amount of the privilege extends to, at least, two and an half years supply of that article.

The same advices make no mention of the particular admission of our vessels with Rock and lumber, as recently reported by an arrival at the eastward.

From Salem, Oct. 8.

Last evening arrived schooner Hazard, Captain John Norris, Jan, from Port Royal, (Martinique.) Sailed from thence on the 14th of September last, on which day the French took possession of said island. The fleet

consisted of guns, a frig schooners, and took possession of the town, was the arrival of the the roof of the in a S. E. d ed through posing the ing away Every exert others, was some and vouring el to add, the exertions w After about & activity e pletely ext ful scene, town acti the state & ing othe To the ind of Medit, son, Rich lee, we ca to the u who had credit the accid man's chancy.

From Do

This day on the cry that the rou town, was arrival of the the roof of the in a S. E. d ed through posing the ing away Every exert others, was some and vouring el to add, the exertions w After about & activity e pletely ext ful scene, town acti the state & ing othe To the ind of Medit, son, Rich lee, we ca to the u who had credit the accid man's chancy.

Every exert

others, was some and vouring el to add, the exertions w After about & activity e pletely ext ful scene, town acti the state & ing othe To the ind of Medit, son, Rich lee, we ca to the u who had credit the accid man's chancy.

After about

& activity e

pletely ext

ful scene,

town acti

the state

& ing othe

To the ind

of Medit,

son, Rich

lee, we ca

to the u

who had

credit

the accid

man's

chancy.

L

shen

This

which th

to go by

a public

man's

On the

drinking

while th

yard fat

best in

wards

while

to have

fallen

I have

piece

seized

him in

the fal

tinates

pickla

sons fr

and re

defend

train

and a

his b

heard

plant

T

Parl

chal

men

ple.

the

By

To

chil

fer

of

for

ce

By

W

so

T

fo



consisted of the commodore's ship 74 guns, 2 frigates, one transport, and 2 schooners. They landed their troops and took possession, without any disturbance or opposition, constantly firing from the ships and forts. The inhabitants appeared to be rejoiced on the occasion.

From Dover, (Del.) October 12.  
This day about 11 o'clock, A. M. on the cry of fire, it was discovered that the roof of the state house, in this town, was on a light blaze. On the arrival of the citizens, it appeared that the roof immediately over the octagon, in a S. E. direction, was entirely burned through; and that the lead composing the gutters, was rapidly melting away by the heat of the fire. Every exertion of the citizens, and others, was made to save this handsome and useful fabric from the devouring element; and we were happy to add, that under providence, those exertions were crowned with success. After about an hour of anxious labor, & activity every particle of fire was completely extinguished. During this dreadful scene, we beheld the ladies of the town actively employed in securing the state & county records; & encouraging others, to imitate their example. To the individual rescue, and exertions of Messrs. John Wild, Bethuel Watson, Richard Corker and Thomas Allen, we cannot do sufficient justice and to the useful activity of the blacks, who had nothing at stake, adequate credit cannot be ascribed. There is every reason to believe, that the accident occurred, from the communication of a spark from an adjoining chimney.

LONDON, August 21.

SHERIFF'S COURT, August 23.

Gubbins v. Pearce.

This was an action of assault, in which the defendant suffered judgment to go by default. The defendant was a publican; the plaintiff was a journeyman-carpenter, & frequented his house. On the 2d of May last, he had been drinking from a porter in the defendants while the latter was occupied in the yard falling some very large pieces of wood in a heap. The plaintiff went to work as defendant, surveyed him while he was so employed, and observed, "why, master Pearce, you seem to have got some rare pieces of beef fatted here." "Aye, master Gubbins, I have so; but I shall have a larger piece presently; and thus saying, he seized upon master Gubbins, pitched him into the tub, and began rubbing the salt into his head, till the unfortunate plaintiff was in a most woeful pickle. He cried out, and some persons from within came to his assistance, and rescued him from the hands of the defendant. The consequence of this treatment was, that the plaintiff's hair and a considerable part of the skin of his face came off. The jury having heard the whole of the case, gave the plaintiff a verdict. Damages 10l.

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

P. RIS, August 25.

Toussaint Louverture has arrived at Paris; he was brought there in a post chaise, escorted by a numerous detachment of dragoons—he is in the temple.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 5.

We learn by letters from Bayonne, the arrival of a corvette, coming from Brazil having on board the wife of Toussaint Louverture, two of her children, one of her nieces, and some servants; they went on shore the 2d of September, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Mrs. Toussaint was received on the wharf by the mayor of Bayonne, the commander of the troops, with a detachment of grenadiers, and conducted to the hotel of Providence. They are now preparing apartments for her in one of the castles. A census has been placed at the door of the hotel.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY inform all those who are concerned, that I intend to petition the next general assembly for an Act of Insolvency.

THOMAS GORDON.

Sept. 23, 1802.

## PUBLIC SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction on Monday the 8th day of November, at the farm rented by Mr. Tilford of Mr. Chamberlaine, near Easton, a considerable Stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, together with several tons of Hay, Blades, top Sodder and straw, and almost every kind of farming utensils. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

October 25, 1802.

## Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Levin Townsend, late of Worcester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of Sept. 1802.

ELIZABETH TOWNSEND, Ad'x

## WANTED.

FOR the ensuing year, as an overseer on Mrs. Bunnalls's Farm at Shoal Creek, an industrious, honest, and sober man, without a family—No person need apply, without bringing good recommendations.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

October 18, 1802.

## FOR SALE AT Public Vendue.

On Thursday the 4th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, at the farm of the late Mr. Richard Grafen, lately occupied by Henry Hobbs, deceased.

A VALUABLE Stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and farming utensils. A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums exceeding ten dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security previous to the delivery of the articles: Cash will be required for all articles under the stipulated sum.

AMELIA HOBBS.

Administ'rix of Henry Hobbs, deceased.

Queen Ann's County, } 3w—40.  
October 19th, 1802.

William Shubey's creditors } In Chancery, Sept. 22, 1802.  
His Heirs. }

THE following claims Viz. of Edward Wright, William Embleton, John Warder & Co. & Benjamin R. Morgan, against the estate of the said William Shubey, are not established to the Chancellor's satisfaction. He will, on application, at any time after the twenty fifth day of November next, proceed to decide, finally on any of the said claims; provided a copy of this order be served on the person claiming, or inserted in Cowan's newspaper three times before the 1st of October next. Depositions taken before a single Magistrate, will be received as evidence. In the case of a claim against a deceased person, the parties own affidavit, is always required; by this Court, claims passed by the Orphans Court are generally admitted, unless afterwards disputed.

True Copy,

Tell.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD.

3w—40 Reg. Cur. Can.

## FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing about 220 acres, beautifully situated on the Eastern Bay, 7 miles from Queen's Town.

Also, Fifteen Negroes, consisting of Men, women, Boys and Girls, to be sold in families.

Likewise, a handsome Schooner, five years old, burthen 750 bushels.

Also, Five Head of Horses, one of which is a good carriage horse, one a complete saddle creature, Five Head of Cattle. Any person inclined to purchase any of the above property may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

HENRY COURSEY.

Queen Ann's county, }

October 8, 1802. } 3w—30.

## Valuable Lands For Sale.

The subscriber offers for Sale the following very valuable Lands on which a liberal credit, and an indispensible title will be given: viz.

PART of a Tract of Land called Hawkins's Pharsalla, containing 600 acres, more or less, lying in Tully's Neck, Queen Ann's County, about 10 miles from Centreville, on the main road leading from Choptank Bridge, 1 mile from Ruthsborough, and 2 from the Nine Bridges. This land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, Indian corn, &c. is divided into three fields of about 120 acres each, on which are a good dwelling House, two barns, and other convenient buildings. The wood land is excellent, abounding in oak and hickory. The Tenant Mr. Isaac Baggs will show this farm to any person desirous of viewing it.

Also part of a Tract of Land called Dawson's Neck, containing about 142 acres, lying in Queen Ann's county, within 3 1/4 miles from Tuckahoe Bridge, on the main road leading to the Nine Bridges, and 7 miles of Centreville. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn. Mr. Philip Porter, the tenant will show this farm to any person who may wish to view it.

Also part of a Tract of Land called Heworth, containing about 200 acres, lying within little more than a mile of Easton; This farm has a fine rich bottom, 12 or 15 acres of which might at very little expence be converted into a most excellent meadow, and from its vicinity to Easton, must be very valuable. The tenant Mr. John Arundale or the subscriber will show this farm to any person who may wish to view it.

If the above Lands are not disposed of at private sale, the two Farms lying in Queen Ann's county will be offered at Public Sale, at Mr. Wootter's Tavern, Ruthsborough, on Thursday the 9th December next, and the Farm near Easton at Mr. Prince's Tavern (Easton) on the Tuesday following, the 14th December. The terms of sale will be one fourth cash, and the remaining 3/4 in three annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale. In the mean time the subscriber will treat with any person desirous of purchasing the above Land at private sale.

JOSEPH HASKINS.

Attorney in Fact for the Trustess of the late C. Cookshanks.

Easton, October 5, 1802.

## EASTON RACES.

ON Wednesday the 3d of November next, will be run for over a handsome Court near this place, the Eastern Shore of Maryland Jockey Club Purse of 250 Dollars; the second day a Colts Purse of 150 Dollars; the third day a Town Purse, the sum not yet ascertained. Free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, carrying weight & subject to the direction of the Club.

For order of the President, EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Secretary.

Sept. 23d, 1802. } 37.

## Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly, for an Act of Insolvency, to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

JAMES DICKINSON.

October 9, 1802.

THE subscribers have just received COLOGNE MILL STONES, from three feet 6, to 4 feet 8 inches; French and Nova-Scotia Plaster, which may be had of them ground, or in the lump. They have also on hand best Lancaster county clover feed; brown sugars of the first quality by the barrel or Hhd. Bar Iron, Steel of all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.

Baltimore, County wharf.

October 1, 1802.

BLANK WARRANTS.

For sale at this Office.

## A LIST OF BOOKS

FOR SALE

AT THE HERALD OFFICE.

BUTLER's Hudibras, Cowper's Poems, Farmer's Boy, Paley's Philosophy, Tacitus to Jefferson, Taplin's Farriery, Fordyce's Address, Religion of the Fashionable World, Watts's Psalm and Hymns, Wilberforce on Religion, Introduction to Reading, The Children's Friend, Introduction to Spelling and Reading, Entick's Dictionary, Schoolmaster's Assistant, Guthrie's Geographical Grammar, Gibbon's Surveying, Irving's Elements of Elegant Composition, The Teacher's Assistant, Looking Glass, Sandford and Merton, Scott's Lessons, Prayer Books, 8vo, Ditto, 12vo. School Bibles, Pocket do. Walker's Gazetteer, Elegant Extracts, Books for Children, Menor's Morals, Tales of the Genii, Barbauld's Lessons, Hymns in Prose, Webster's Grammar, Philadelphia Latin Grammar, Selectæ Veteri, Ovidii Metamorphoseon, Virgil Dephini, Greek Grammar, Greek Testaments, Terentii, Juvenal, Doubtful Marriage, 3vols. Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Thompson's Works, Girl of the Mountain, Romance of the Forest, Beggar Boy, Maid of the Hamlet, Female Reader, Rochfort Family, Count Roderick's Castle, Mountain Cotager, Markham's Farriery, 300 Animals, School for Children, Haunted Cavern, Spirit of the Castle, Dillworth's Spelling Book, Testaments, Psalters, Primers, Song Books, 8vols, Sealing Wax, Ink Powder, Ink Stands, Pen Knives, Writing Paper, Pasteboards, Memorandum Books, Copy Books, Cyphering ditto, Blank do. Ruled do. &c. The Hypocrit Unmask'd, and a variety of other Plays.

—ALSO—

Groceries in General.

FOR SALE

At Public Vendue.

On Wednesday the 27th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, (at the farm commonly called Thann's, )

A NUMBER of Horses, among which is a valuable Stud, two Mules, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; also farming Utensils, and some Household Furniture; all of which were the property of the late Mrs. Rebecca Goldsborough, deceased. Cash will be required for all sums under five pounds, and for all sums exceeding five pounds a credit of nine months will be given, upon the purchaser giving bond with security to be approved of by the subscriber.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH,

Exor of Rebecca Goldsborough, deceased.

Plantain Valley, }

Sept. 23d, 1802. } 3w—37.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend petitioning the next General Assembly of Maryland for an Act to absolve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM JONES.



## Notice.

By Order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county.

**THIS** is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Elgate Hitch, late of Somerset county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of May, Eighteen Hundred and Two.

MARY HITCH,  
Administrix.

MARYLAND, ff.

**ALL** persons interested are hereby notified that we intend to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland to enact a Law for the purpose of enabling us to erect and make a public Road of our private Road granted unto us by Dorchester County Court, beginning at a marked Post standing on Chickmecomico Road running a cross the neighbourhood to Nanticoke River, side.

BENJAMIN CRAFT,  
WILLIAM CRAFT,  
SAMUEL PHILIPS,  
HUGH CRAFT.

Dorchester County, Aug. 20, 1802.  
zmo

**THE** Subscriber intends to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for a Release from his Debts.

FRANCIS ROSSE.

Sept. 2, 1802.

## Notice.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the Legislature of Maryland at the next session, for a divorce from his wife Sally Vesey.

SAMUEL VASEY.

Worcester county, }  
22d Sept. 1802. } 6w 37

## Notice.

**THIS** is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of the said county in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Nathaniel Manning, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 30th of March next, to receive their distribution of assets in the hands of the subscriber, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

JOSEPH ENNALS,  
Sept. 23, 1802. ff.

## NOTICE.

**I** HEREBY give notice to all my Creditors, that I mean to apply to the next general assembly for an Act of Insolvency to release me from Debts which I am unable to pay.

RICHARD BESSWICKS,  
Sept. 27, 1802. 6w—38.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

**R**ANAWAY from the subscriber on Friday the 8th Instant, a Negro Man called Jack, commonly called Morling's Jack, about 5 feet 10 inches high, he is remarkably black, & when spoken to has a down look, he had on when he went off a country made tunic and trousers of Russia duck canvas. Whoever takes up the above mentioned Negro and lodges him in jail, so that the subscriber get him again shall receive the above reward, & if brought home all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber near Easton, Talbot county.

Wm. B. SMYTH,  
October 11, 1802. —39

**BLANKS**

Of all kinds Printed at this Office with neatness, accuracy & dispatch

## Valuable Medicines,

### FOR SALE

By Dr. John Stevens, Junr. Easton, Ferguson and Reed, Cambridge, and James Clayland, Centreville.

**The Public** are respectfully informed that LEE & CO. and the Agents of their appointment, will in future keep constant supply of the following MEDICINES, which are in high esteem, and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the Drugs of which they are compounded; could be purchased at a retail price.

### HAMILTON'S

**Essence & Extract of Mustard;**

A safe and effectual remedy for

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the Face and Neck, &c.

**This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external and internal use.**

**The Pills** operate mildly by urine, and by insensible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humors; they are highly cordial to the stomach, create appetite, aid digestion, remove flatulencies, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

**The essence is a wonderful assistant to the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, and Palsy—and by its peculiar penetrating and dissolving quality, removes the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled faces, head aches, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.**

**Some may be surprised that this medicine should be prescribed with equal success in such a variety of cases, but this surprise will cease when it is recollected that all these complaints result from the same cause—a stoppage in the circulation of the lymph or obstructions in the lymphatic vessels.**

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe County, (Virginia.)

### GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful, you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

F. WEATHERBURN.

**JOHN HOVER**, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hover, was so severely afflicted with violent Rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, & every probable remedy attempted, when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of Health and strength.

JOHN HOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

At An Ounce of Prevention is worth a Pound of Cure.

For the prevention and cure of Billions and Malignant Fevers,

### IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these Pills is perfect.

ly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

**They** are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which often of fatal consequence. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head aches—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

**They** have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

HAHN'S

TRUE AND GENUINE

German Corn Plaster.

**An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.**

### GENUINE

Persian Lotion.

**So celebrated among the fashionable** throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammation, redness, scurfs, tetter, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

**THE RESTORATIVE POWDER**

FOR THE

Teeth and Gums.

**This excellent preparation** comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

HAHN'S

Genuine Eye Water.

**A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammation, distensions of rheum, dunt, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles, & fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.**

**Tooth Ache Drops.**

**The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.**

**THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT**

FOR THE

Itch.

**Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredients whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the exhibition of other remedies.**

**The Anodyne Elixir,**

**For the cure of every kind of head ache.**

**The Damask Lip Salve,**

**Is recommended (particularly to the Ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every bluish and inconvenient occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color and delicate softness to the lips.**

### INFALLIBLE

Ague and Fever Drops.

**For the cure of Agues, Remittent & Int.**

Intermittent Fevers.

**Thousands can testify their being cured by these drops, after the bark & every other medicine has proved ineffectual; & not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, & numbers not half a bottle.**

### VENEREAL DISEASE.

**Those** whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a fresh supply has now been received of

THE PATENT

Indian Vegetable Specific,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

**The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrate its efficacy in expelling the venereal poison, however deeply rooted in the constitution, & in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.**

**The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, its operation is so gentle that it is given to venereal patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, & performs a cure without disturbing the system, or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.**

**With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time and least inconvenience possible.**

**Church's Cough Drops.**

**Gowland's Lotion;**

**Anderson's Pills.**

**Hooper's Pills, &c. &c.**

June 12, 1802. ff—21.

## Notice.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the next General Assembly of Maryland, to relieve me from Debts, which from a variety of misfortunes I am unable to pay.

EDWARD HALL.

Queen-Ann's County }  
19th of August, 1802. } 8w—33

## NOTICE.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that I mean to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for the benefit of an act of Insolvency.

ROBERT ROLLE.

September 16th 1802 }  
Dorset County. } w—36

## NOTICE.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscribers intend to petition the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass an act to empower some suitable person to sell the Real Property of Doctor EZEKIEL HAYNIE, late of Somerset county, deceased; as they are of opinion that such sale would be greatly to the advantage of the heirs.

MARTIN L. HAYNIE.

THOMAS BAYLY.

Somerset county, Sept. 4, 1802.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

**THE** subscriber from a number of unforeseen accidents, is obliged to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to relieve him from Debts, he is unable to pay, and in confinement for.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Princess Anne Easton Shore }  
of Maryland, Sept. 19th, 1802 } —37

## Notice.

**ALL** persons concerned are hereby notified that I intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland for an Act of Insolvency.

DAVID SHIPPEY.

Dorchester County, Aug. 30, 1802.